

Lynchings-1926.
Reports on, sent Press.
Hebbronville News
JANUARY 5, 1927

LYNCHINGS THE PAST YEAR

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.,
December 31, 1926.

Editor Hebbronville News:

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and from officers of the law outside of jails. 2 of the persons lynched were women.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 4 of these were in Northern States and 29 in Southern States. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary: 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and 1 for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 Negroes, 6 whites, and 1 Indian. 5 or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offences charged were murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

Yours very truly,
R. R. Moton
Principal

GREENSBORO, N. C.,

Messenger

JAN 19 1927

29 Lynchings in
United States;
Florida Leads

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.,—Twenty-nine persons including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute announced today.

Florida, with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had seven, Mississippi four, South Carolina three, Arkansas two and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia one each.

Of those lynched, 22 were negroes, six white and one an Indian. There were 33 instances in which officers prevented lynchings 29 of these being in southern states. Thirty-four persons were indicted in connection with lynchings, the institute's report said, eight for terms ranging from four to 20 years and one for life.

DALLAS (TEX.) CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE
JANUARY 6, 1927

1926 LYNCHINGS.

The research department of Tuskegee Institute, Okla., has compiled statistics on lynchings for 1926, with comparisons with previous years. The total number for the year was 29; 22 negroes, 6 whites, 1 Indian. Two of the 29 were charged with rape, 3 with attempted rape; in 5 cases no charges were reported; in the other 19, the charges ranged from "insults" to murder. In 33 instances officers prevented lynchings, in 6 of these by force of arms. Four of these were in Northern States, 29 in Southern. Florida led with 8 lynchings, Texas followed with 7.

MORRISTOWN, TENN., MAIL
DECEMBER 31, 1926

LYNCHINGS FOR 1926 SHOW LIGHT INCREASE OVER FIGURES OF 1925

Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 31.—The following information concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. There were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. 2 of the persons lynched were women.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 4 of these were in Northern states and 29 in Southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 other instances during the year persons

charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 24 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary: 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and 1 for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 negroes, 6 whites, and 1 Indian. 5 or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offences charged were: murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

current and the number in each State are: Arkansas, two; Florida, eight; Georgia, one; Kentucky, one; Mississippi, four; New Mexico, one; South Carolina, three; Tennessee, one; Texas seven; Virginia, one.

R. R. MOTON, Principal.

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 3, 1926.

JAN 7 1927

Letters From the People

LYNCHING RECORD

TO THE EDITOR SIR: I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were twenty-nine persons lynched in 1926. This is thirteen more than the number sixteen for 1925; thirteen more than the number sixteen for 1924; four less than the number thirty-three for 1923, and twenty-eight less than the number fifty-seven for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. Twenty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and twelve from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of the persons lynched were women.

There were thirty-three instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Four of these were in Northern States and twenty-nine in Southern States. In twenty-seven of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In six other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the thirty-four persons thus before the courts, nine were sentenced to the penitentiary; eight for terms ranging from four to twenty years, and one for life.

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The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are: Arkansas, two; Florida, eight; Georgia, one; Kentucky, one; Mississippi, four; New Mexico, one; South Carolina, three; Tennessee, one; Texas seven; Virginia, one.

JAN 1 1927

TWENTY NINE WERE LYNCHED IN STATES OF UNION IN 1926

Two Women Included In Number
Says Tuskegee Institute Report.—Number Is Increase By
13 Over 1925.—Twenty-Two
Were Negroes, One Indian.

By The Associated Press

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Dec. 31.—Twenty-nine persons including two women were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced today.

Florida with eight had the largest number figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had seven, Mississippi four, South Carolina three, Arkansas two and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia one each.

Of those lynched 22 were negroes, six white and one Indian. There were 33 instances in which officers prevented lynchings, 20 of these being on southern states. Thirty-four persons were indicted in connection with lynchings the institute's report said, nine receiving prison sentences, eight for terms ranging from four to 20 years and one for life.

One of the mob victims had been acquitted by the court the report said. Twenty of those lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and twelve from officers outside of jail.

Offense charged against those lynched the institute's report said were: murder 8; rape 2; attempted rape 3; killing officers of the law 5; wounding officers 2; attacking woman 1; insulting woman 1; frightening woman 1; burglary 1; charge not reported 5.

LYNCHINGS IN U. S. PAST YEAR

There Were 29, or 13 More
Than In 1925; Report by
Tuskegee Institute.

Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., sends The Sentinel a report concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research.

He has to say as follows:
"I find there were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, four less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims; 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails, and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails; two of the persons lynched were women.

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"Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 negroes, six whites, and one Indian. Five, or less than 17 per cent of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1."

INCREASE IN LYNCHINGS.

Florida Leads With Eight, Mississippi
Had Four.

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Florida with eight had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute show. Texas had seven, Mississippi four, South Carolina three, Arkansas two and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia one each. Of those lynched, 22 were negroes, six white and one an Indian. There were 33 instances in which officers prevented lynchings, 29 of these being in southern states. Thirty-four persons were indicted in connection with lynchings, the report said, nine receiving prison sentences ranging from four to twenty years, and one for life.

One of the mob victims had been acquitted by the courts, the report set out.

Twenty of those lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and 12 from officers outside of jails.

Offenses charged against those lynched, the institutions said, were:

Murder 8, criminal attack 2, attempted criminal attack 3, killing officers of the law 5, wounding officers 2, attacking woman one, insulting woman one, frightening woman one, burglary one, charge not reported five.

LYNCHINGS SHOW INCREASE IN 1926

Two out of Twenty-nine Victims
were Women.—Florida heads
List With Eight

Robert B. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute (Alabama), issued the following statement on lynchings in 1926 compiled by the Department of Records and Research of that institution:

There were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. 2 of the persons lynched were women.

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Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 Negroes, six whites, and one Indian. Five or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with offenses against women. The offenses charged were: murder, 8; rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking women 4; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary 1; charge not reported, 5.

The states in which lynchings oc-

curred and the number in each state are: Arkansas 2; Florida 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico 1, South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

Times Tampa, Fla.
JAN 3 1927
Orlando, Fla.

29 LYNCHINGS REPORTED IN U. S. FOR 1926

Florida Heads List
With Total
of Eight.

By The Associated Press

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Jan. 3.—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced today.

Florida, with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had seven, Mississippi four, South Carolina three, Arkansas two and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia one each.

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One of the mob victims had been acquitted by the courts, the report set out. Twenty of those lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and 12 from officers outside of jails.

Offenses charged against those lynched, the institute's report said, were: Murder 8, rape 2, attempted rape 3, killing officer of the law 5, wounding officer 2, attacking woman 1, frightening woman 1, burglary 1, charge not reported 5.

Lynchings-1926
Reports on, Sent Press.

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The annual report of R. R. Moton, head of Tuskegee Institute, on lynchings of 1926 shows a sharp increase for the year, compared to 1925. There were 29 lynchings reported. This is 13 more than during 1925. Florida led the country in mob violence. Georgia, which at times has led the world in lynching, did not lynch a negro this year. There was only one lynching in the state, and the victim was a white man. The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

RENO, NEV., GAZETTE
JANUARY 3, 1927

IN PAST YEAR

Tuskegee Institute (colored) in Alabama for many years has compiled data of lynchings by mobs. Robert Moton, principal, sends the following figures for 1926:

"I send you the following concerning lynchings for the last year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research. I find there were twenty-nine persons lynched in 1926. This is thirteen more than the number (sixteen), for 1924, four less than the number (thirty-three) for 1923, and twenty-eight less than the number (fifty-seven), for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. Twenty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and twelve from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of the persons lynched were women.

There were thirty-three instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Four of these were in Northern states and twenty-nine in Southern states. In twenty-seven of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In six other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the thirty-four persons thus before the courts, nine were sentenced to the penitentiary, eight for terms ranging from four to twenty years and one for life.

Of the twenty-nine persons lynched, there were twenty-two negroes, six whites and one Indian.

TUCSON, ARIZ., STAR
JANUARY 1, 1927

LYNCHINGS GAINING TUSKEGEE REPORTS

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ga., Dec. 31.—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced today.

Florida, with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institution showed. Texas had seven, Mississippi four, South Carolina three, Arkansas two, and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia one each. Of those lynched 22 were negroes, 1 white and 1 Indian.

LA GRANGE, KY., ERA
Friday, Jan. 21, 1927

ARE LYNCHED DURING
1926; ONLY ONE IN KENTUCKY

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One of the mob victims had been acquitted by the courts, the report set out. Twenty of those lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails, twelve from officers outside of jails.

Offenses charged against those lynched, the institute's report said, were: Murder, eight; rape, two; attempted rape, three; killing officers of the law, five; wounding officers, two; attacking woman, one; insulting woman, one;

frightening woman, one; burglary, one; charge not reported, five.

The Eminence Chamber of Commerce has endorsed State Senator Newton Bright, Eminence, as a candidate for the Democratic nomination as Commissioner of Agriculture.

ABERDEEN, WASH., WORLD
JANUARY 1, 1927

1926 LYNCHINGS TOP 1925 FIGURE

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Dec. 31.—The following concerning lynchings for the past year were compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research:

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The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, two; Florida, eight; Georgia, one; Kentucky, one; Mississippi, four; New Mexico, one; South Carolina, three; Tennessee,

29 LYNCHINGS IN COUNTRY LAST YEAR

Moton Says That 13 More People
Were Lynched Than During
Previous Year.

There were 29 persons lynched throughout the United States during the year 1926, according to the report of Robert R. Moton, colored, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

The number of lynchings in 1926 was 13 more than in 1915, and also 13 more than in 1924. However, it was 4 less than in 1923, and 28 less than in 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. Twenty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of the persons lynched were women.

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The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

TACOMA, WASH., TRIBUNE
JANUARY 1, 1927

13 INCREASE IN LYNCHING

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Jan. 1.—(AP)—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced today.

MOBILE, ALA., REGISTER
JANUARY 1, 1927

FLORIDA LEADS IN LYNCHING IN NATION FOR 1926

Twenty-Nine Persons, Including
Two Women, Are Victims
of Mobs

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Dec. 31.—(AP)—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced today.

Florida, with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had seven, Mississippi four, South Carolina three, Arkansas two and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia, one each. Of those lynched 22 were negroes, six white and one Indian. There were 33 instances in which officers prevented lynchings, 29 of these being in southern states. Thirty-four persons were indicted in connection with lynchings, the institute's report said, nine receiving prison sentences, eight for terms ranging from four to 20 years and one for life.

One of the mob victims had been acquitted by the courts, the report set out. Twenty of those lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and 12 from officers outside of jails.

Offenses charged against those lynched, the institute's report said, were: Murder, 8; assault, 2; attempted assault, 3; killing officers of the law, 5; wounding officer, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

LYNCHINGS FOR 1926 SHOW AN INCREASE OF 16

TWENTY-NINE PERSONS WERE
LYNCHED DURING PAST YEAR,
SAY TUSKEGEE RECORDS.

33 LYNCHINGS PREVENTED

Law Officers Successfully Intervene
in Some Cases. Florida Heads List
With 8, Only One Case in Tennes-
see.

Special to The Herald.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Jan. 1.—According to a statement issued to-day by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, negro school founded by Booker T. Washington, there were 29 persons lynched in 1926 in the United States. This is thirteen more than the number sixteen for 1925, thirteen more than the number sixteen for 1924, four less than the number thirty-three for 1923, and twenty-eight less than the number fifty-seven for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. Twenty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and twelve from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of the persons lynched were women.

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Of the twenty-nine persons lynched there were twenty-two negroes, six whites, and one Indian. Five or less than seventeen per cent of those put

to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

BRISTOL, TENN., HERALD-COURIER
JANUARY 1, 1927

29 LYNCHED IN U. S. DURING YEAR 1926

Tuskegee Institute Has
Made Survey for
the Past Year

FLORIDA HAS MOST
Tenn., and Va., One Each;
Officers Stop 33
Attempts

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Florida, with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had seven, Mississippi four, South Carolina three, Arkansas two and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico and Tennessee and Virginia one each.

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One of the mob victims had been acquitted by the courts, the report set out. Twenty of those lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and 12 from officers outside of jails.

Offenses charged against those lynched, the institute's report said,

were: murder 8, rape 2, attempted rape 3, killing officer of the law 5, wounding officer 2, attacking woman 1, insulting woman 1, frightening woman 1, burglary 1, charge not reported 5.

MOCKVILLE, TENN., JNL. & TRIB.
JANUARY 1, 1927

TWENTY-NINE LYNCHED IN U. S. IN 1926

Tuskegee Institute Makes
Report On Survey.

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BOOKER T. MC BUDGET
JANUARY 3, 1927

29 LYNCHED IN 1926

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Jan. 2. —Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced yesterday.

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GREENVILLE, TENN., DEM.-BUN
JANUARY 1, 1927

29 Lynched In U. S. During Year 1926

Tuskegee Institute Has Made
Survey For The Past Year;
Florida Has Most.

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Texas Second In Lynchings

Florida Leads in 1926
With Eight, This State
Has Seven.

The following has been received by The Dallas News from Robert R. Morton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute of Alabama:

"I send you the following concerning lynchings for the last year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research. I find there were twenty-nine persons lynched in 1926. This is thirteen more than the sixteen for 1925, thirteen more than the sixteen for 1924, four less than the thirty-three for 1923, and twenty-eight less than the fifty-seven for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. Twenty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and twelve from officers of the law outside of jails, two of the persons lynched were women.

There were thirty-three instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Four of these were in Northern States and twenty-nine in Southern States. In twenty-seven of the cases, the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In six other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchings.

In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the thirty-four persons thus before the courts, nine were sentenced to the penitentiary, eight

for terms ranging from four to twenty years, and one for life.

Of the twenty-nine persons lynched, there were twenty-two negroes, six whites and one Indian. Five, or less than 17 per cent of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, eight; rape, two; attempted rape, three; killing officer of the law, five; wounding officer of the law, two; attacking woman, one; insulting woman, one; frightening woman, one; burglary, one; charge not reported, five.

"The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are: Arkansas, two; Florida, eight; Georgia, one; Kentucky, one; Mississippi, four; New Mexico, one; South Carolina, three; Tennessee, one; Texas, seven; Virginia, one."

Lynchings-1926
Reports on, Sent Press.

29 Lynchings in
U. S.; 2 Women

By Associated Press.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.

Jan. 1.—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announces.

Florida with 8 had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had 7, Mississippi 4, South Carolina 3, Arkansas 2 and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia 1 each. Of those lynched 22 were negroes, 6 white and 1 an Indian. There were 33 instances in which officers prevented lynchings, 20 of these being in Southern States. Thirty-four persons were indicted in connection with lynchings, the institute's report said, 9 receiving prison sentences, 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and 1 for life.

Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, following an address of welcome by the surgeon general, outlined the direct relationship between health conditions of negroes and white people who occupy the same territory. Dr. A. B. Jackson, of Howard university presented several methods of "making health fashionable" among negroes. Work of the 4-H clubs in the South was related by Dr. C. B. Smith, director of the extension department of the Department of Agriculture. Health week, April 3-10, was announced by Dr. W. F. Draper, assistant surgeon general.

Participating in the conference were: Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, Durham, N. C.; Dr. John A. Smith, National Tuberculosis association New York; R. Maurice Moss, Urban league, Baltimore; Lucy Oppen

JAN 14 1927
LYNCHINGS INCREASE

The following report is received from the Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, which reveals the number of lynchings made in this country during the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research.

There were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims, 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. 2 of the persons lynched were women.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 4 of these were in Northern states and 29 in Southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or

the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary: 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and 1 for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 negroes, 6 whites, and 1 Indian. 5 or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

PASSING OF LAW MOB

Statistics compiled by the Tuskegee Institute, while noting the fact that the twenty-nine persons were lynched last year, as against sixteen in the previous year, show that in other respects there has been an improvement in this situation which has so disgraced this country in the eyes of its own right-thinking and civilized citizens and with other civilized countries.

In no fewer than thirty-three instances the local authorities were successful in preventing lynchings, and twenty-two persons indicted for participation in the administration of "lynch law" were tried and sentenced to terms ranging from four years to life imprisonment.

Discouragement provoked by the increase in number of victims of "Judge Lynch" is more than outweighed by the evident growing disposition in the "mob law belt" to enforce penalties of the law whenever outbreaks of mob violence of this kind occur. Mobs would not now be taking the law into their own hands in certain benighted states had no public opinion countenanced such outrages these many years and had not their public officers abetted them.

Infliction of the death penalty or long prison terms on lynchings in those states in which lynchings still occur will speedily convince them that the yare not bigger than the law and that the lyncher, in the eyes of the law, is a murderer.

Though the lyncher is now being punished for his crimes, society is still good to him. Society grants trial by jury to those charged with denying to others that right given to all in this country by the Constitution.

KNOXVILLE, TENN. NEWS
JANUARY 6, 1927

Lynchings
Increase In 1926

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 3.—There were 29 persons lynched in 1926, according to figures compiled by the department of research and records, Tuskegee Institute. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquired one of the victims. Twenty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails, and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of the persons lynched were women.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Four of these were in northern states and 29 in southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary; 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and one for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 Negroes, 6 whites, and 1 Indian. Five or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses

charged were: murder, 8; rape 2; attempted rape 3; killing officer of the law 5; wounding officer of the law 2; attack woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglar, 1; charge not reported 5.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas 2; Florida 8; Georgia 1; Kentucky 1; Mississippi 4; New Mexico 1; South Carolina 3; Tennessee 1; Texas 7; Virginia 1.

WASHINGTON D. C. POST

NOV 7 1926

PLANS FOR 1927 NEGRO
HEALTH WEEK OUTLINED

Conference Held in Office of
Surgeon General of
Public Service.

OBSERVANCE APRIL 3-10

In a conference Tuesday at the office of Surg. Gen. H. S. Cummings, of the United States health service, plans were outlined for the observance of national negro health week in 1927. The movement was started in 1915 by Booker T. Washington and has been conducted since by the National Negro Business league and the Tuskegee conferences, working in connection with the public health service.

Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee institute, following an address of welcome by the surgeon general, outlined the direct relationship between health conditions of negroes and white people who occupy the same territory. Dr. A. B. Jackson, of Howard university presented several methods of "making health fashionable" among negroes. Work of the 4-H clubs in the South was related by Dr. C. B. Smith, director of the extension department of the Department of Agriculture. Health week, April 3-10, was announced by Dr. W. F. Draper, assistant surgeon general. Participating in the conference were: Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, Durham, N. C.; Dr. John A. Smith, National Tuberculosis association New York; R. Maurice Moss, Urban league, Baltimore; Lucy Oppen

American Child Health association New York; Ruth E. Henderson, American Red Cross; T. M. Campbell, agricultural department, Tuskegee; Gertrude H. Bowling, national organization of public health nurses; John A. Ferrell, international board of health, New York; A. L. Holsey, National Negro Business league; Richard S. Grossley, National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, Dover, Del.; I. W. Hill and R. A. Turner, of the cooperative extension service of the Department of Agriculture; Monroe N. Work, Tuskegee institute.

NEW CASTLE, IND. COURIER
Saturday, Jan 6, 1927

PASSING OF MOB LAW

Statistics compiled by the Tuskegee Institute, while noting the fact that twenty-nine persons were lynched last year, as against sixteen in the previous year, show that in other respects there has been an improvement in this situation which has so disgraced this country in the eyes of its own right-thinking and civilized citizens and with other civilized countries.

In no fewer than thirty-three instances the local authorities were successful in preventing lynchings, and twenty-two persons indicted for participation in the administration of "lynch law" were tried and sentenced to terms ranging from four years to life imprisonment.

Discouragement provoked by the increase in number of victims of

"Judge Lynch" is more than outweighed by the evident growing disposition in the "mob law belt" to enforce penalties of the law whenever outbreaks of mob violence of this kind occur. Mobs would not now be taking the law into their own hands in certain benighted states had not public opinion countenanced such outrages these many years and had not their public officers abetted them.

Infliction of the death penalty or long prison terms on lynchings in those states in which lynchings

still occur will speedily convince them that they are not bigger than the law and that the lyncher, in the eyes of the law, is a murderer. Though the lyncher is now being punished for his crimes, society is still good to him. Society grants trial by jury to those charged with denying to others that right given to all in this country by the Constitution.

EL DORADO, ARK., NEWS
JANUARY 2, 1927
LYNCHINGS DURING 1926

OUTNUMBER THOSE IN 1925
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Jan. 1.—(AP)—Twenty-nine persons including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced today.

Florida, with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had seven, Mississippi four, South Carolina three, Arkansas two and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia, one each.

Of those lynched 22 were negroes, six white and one an Indian. There were 33 instances in which officers prevented lynchings, 29 of these being in southern states. Thirty-four persons were indicted in connection with lynchings, the institute's report said, nine receiving prison sentences, eight for terms ranging from four to 20 years, and one for life.

CHICAGO, ILL., STATE JOURNAL
JANUARY 2, 1927

**TWENTY NINE
ARE LYNCHED**

Thirteen More in 1926 Than in 1925

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 1.—(Special)—Lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research are that twenty-nine persons were lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. 2 of the persons lynched were women.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings, four of these were in Northern states and 29 in Southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or

other precautions taken. In 6 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary; 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years and 1 for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 negroes, 6 whites, and 1 Indian. Five or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

TALLADEGA, ALA., JOURNAL
JANUARY 1, 1927
REPORT SAYS 29

LYNCHED IN 1926
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Jan. 1.—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute announced Friday.

Florida, with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had seven, Mississippi four, South Carolina three, Arkansas two and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia one each. Of those lynched, 22 were negroes, six white and one an Indian. There were 33 instances in which officers prevented lynchings, 29 of these being in southern states. Thirty-four persons were indicted in connection with lynchings, the institute's report said, nine receiving prison sentences, eight for terms ranging from four to 20 years and one for life.

One of the mob victims had been acquitted by the courts, the report set out. Twenty of those lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and 12 from officers outside of jails.

Offenses charged against those lynched, the institute's report said, were murder eight, rape two, attempted rape three, killing officers

of the law five, wounding officers two, attacking woman one, insulting woman one, frightening woman one, burglary one, charge not reported five.

SPRINGFIELD, O., STAR
Dec. 30, 1926

LYNCHINGS IN 1926
Editor, Daily Sun:

I SEND you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee institute in the department of records and research. I find there were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, four less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims, 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of the persons lynched were women.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Four of these were in northern states and 29 in southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In six other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, nine were sentenced to the penitentiary; eight for terms ranging from four to 20 years, and one for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 negroes, six whites, and one Indian. Five or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with criminal assault or attempted criminal assault. The offenses charged were, murder, 8; criminal assault, 2; attempted criminal assault, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

R. R. MOTON,
Principal Tuskegee Institute

29 Persons, Including 2 Women, Lynched In 1926

Florida With Eight Had Largest Number—Texas Ranks Second With Seven—Only One In Virginia

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Dec. 31. (AP)—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced today. Florida, with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had seven, Mississippi four, South Carolina three, Arkansas two, and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee, and Virginia one each.

Of those lynched, 22 were negroes, six white and one an Indian. There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings, 29 of these being in southern states. Thirty-four persons were indicted in connection with lynchings, the institute's report said, nine receiving prison sentences, eight for terms ranging from four to 20 years and one for life.

One of the mob victims had been acquitted by the courts, the report set out. Twenty of those lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and 12 from officers outside of jails.

Offenses charged against those lynched, the institute's report said, were: Murder, eight; rape, two; attempted rape, three; killing officer of the law, five; wounding officer, two; attacking woman, one; insulting woman, one; frightening woman, one; burglary, one; charge not reported, five.

JANUARY 1, 1927

LYNCHINGS FOR THE YEAR

Editor of The Democrat,
Dear Sir:

I send you the following concerning the lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims, 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. 2 of the persons lynched were women.

less than the number 33 for 1923 and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims, 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails, two of the persons lynched were women.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings, 4 of these were in Northern States and 29 in Southern States. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary; 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and 1 for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 negroes, 6 whites, and one Indian. Five, or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

Yours very truly,
R. R. MOTON, Principal

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

Lynchings 1926
Reports on Sent Press
FREDERICKSBURG, TEX. STANDARD
JANUARY 8, 1927
LYNCHINGS

The Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, founded by Booker T. Washington for the training of colored young men and women send out the following concerning lynchings.

There were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. 2 of the persons lynched were women.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 4 of these were in Northern states and 29 in Southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary; 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and 1 for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 Negroes, 6 whites, and 1 Indian, 5 or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offences were: woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The states in which lynchings

occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

MINERAL WELLS, TEX. INDEX
JANUARY 6, 1927

LYNCHINGS PAST YEAR

Lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922.

The courts had acquitted one of the victims. 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. 2 of the persons lynched were women.

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Jan. - Dec.

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The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

FLORIDA, ALA. NEWS
JANUARY 6, 1927

THE UNITED STATES

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.,
December 31, 1926.

Lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, I find there were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925 — 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. Twenty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of the persons lynched were women.

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woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

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Yours very truly,
R. R. MOTON,
Principal.

JANUARY 6, 1927

RECORD SHOWS ALABAMA TO BE FREE OF LYNCHING

The Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute has just announced its findings in the matter of mob violence during the year 1926. This announcement states that there were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. 2 of the persons lynched were women.

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The states in which lynching occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

TWENTY-NINE PERSONS LYNCHED DURING YEAR

Tuskegee Institute Issues Report Covering Entire U. S. for 1926.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Dec. 31.—Twenty-nine persons including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced Friday.

Florida, with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had seven, Mississippi four, South Carolina three, Arkansas two and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia one each.

Of those lynched 22 were negroes, six white and one an Indian. There were 33 instances in which officers prevented lynchings, 29 of these being in southern states. Thirty-four persons were indicted in connection with lynchings, the institute's report said, nine receiving prison sentences, eight for terms ranging from four to 20 years and one for life.

Twenty-Nine Were Lynched in United States Last Year

Twenty-nine persons were lynched in the United States during 1926, according to the annual compilation of statistics by the Tuskegee Institute, famous school for negroes at Tuskegee, Alabama. Texas contributed seven of the total of lynchings, according to the report, which is signed by R. R. Moton, the principal of the school, who writes in a statement released for publication today:

"I find there were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. 2 of the persons lynched were women.

"There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Four of these were in Northern states and 29 in Southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary; 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and 1 for life.

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"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1."

Wiggins Miss Enterprise

OFFICERS OF LAW HALT LYNCHINGS

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31—Statistics showing almost every conceivable phase of lynchings that occurred in Southern states during the past year have been compiled by R. B. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, and they reveal many interesting pointers

on the why and wherefore of unlawful hangings in a new light.

There were 29 persons lynched in 1926, which is 13 more than in 1925, when 16 lynchings took place.

The number is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922.

The courts had acquitted one of the victims, 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. 2 of the persons lynched were women.

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Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 negroes, 6 whites, and 1 Indian. Five or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

PORT LA TIMES

Lynchings During Year in Pelican State

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1—Twenty persons, including two women were lynched in the United States in 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced Friday. Florida, with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute shows. Texas had seven, Mississippi four, South Carolina three, Arkansas two and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia one each. Of those lynched 22 were negroes, six white and one an Indian. There were 33 instances in which officers prevented lynchings, 29 of these being in southern states. Thirty-four persons were indicted in connection with lynchings, the report said, nine receiving prison sentences ranging from four to 20 years and one for life.

PHILADELPHIA, MISS. DEMOCRAT JANUARY 6, 1927

TWENTY NINE LYNCHINGS REPORTED LAST YEAR

The Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute reports the following concerning lynchings for the past year:

There were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims, 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. 2 of the persons lynched were women.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings, 4 of these were in Northern states and 29 in Southern state. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary: 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and 1 for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 negroes, 6 whites, and 1 Indian. 5 or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

SHERMAN TEX. COURIER JANUARY 2, 1927

Lynchings On Increase Thirteen More in 1926 Than Previous Year, Record Shows

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Jan. 1—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced today.

Florida, with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had seven, Mississippi four, South Carolina three, Arkansas two and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia one each. Of those lynched 22 were negroes, six white and one an Indian. There were 33 instances in which officers prevented lynchings, 29 of these being in Southern states. Thirty-four persons were indicted in connection with lynchings, the institute's report said, nine receiving prison sentences, eight for terms ranging from four to twenty years, and one for life.

One of the mob victims had been acquitted by the courts, the report set out. Twenty of those lynched were taken from the hands of the law. Eight from jails, twelve from officers outside of jails.

Offenses charged against those lynched, the institute's report said, were: Murder, 8, rape 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officers of the law 5; wounding officer 2; attacking woman 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman 1; burglary 1; charge not reported, 5.

USTON TEX. POST

29 LYNCHED IN U.S. DURING 1926, SURVEY SHOWS

A survey of lynchings during 1926 compiled by Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute for Negroes at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., lists 29 persons killed through acts of mobs. There were 16 in 1925, 16 in 1924, 33 in 1923 and 57 in 1922.

Thirty-three acts of mob violence were repulsed by peace officers. In four instances during the year 34 persons were brought before courts and nine drew penitentiary sentences, eight or terms ranging from four to 20 years and one for life.

The victims numbered 22 negroes, six whites and one Indian.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

OKLAHOMA, OKLA. TIMES JANUARY 7, 1927

LYNCHING INCREASED TO 29 DURING 1926

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year, the Tuskegee normal and industrial institute announced today.

Florida, with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had seven, Mississippi four; South Carolina three, Arkansas two and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia one each. Of those lynched 22 were negroes, six white and one an Italian. There were 33 instances in which officers prevented lynching, 29 of those being in southern states. Thirty-four persons were indicated in connection with lynchings the report said, nine receiving prison sentences, for terms ranging from four to twenty years, and one for life.

OZARK, ALA. STAR

Lynchings Show Increase in 1926

TUSKEGEE ALA., Dec. 31—25 persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced today.

Florida with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had 7, Mississippi 4, South Carolina 3, Arkansas 2 and Georgia Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia, one each. Of those lynched, 22 were negroes, six white and one an Indian. There were 33 instances in which officers prevented lynchings, 29 of these being in southern states. Thirty-four persons were indicted in connection with lynchings, the institution's report said, nine receiving prison sentences, eight for terms ranging from four to twenty years, and one for life.

One of the mob victims had been acquitted by the courts, the report set out. Twenty of those lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and twelve from officers outside of jails.

Offenses charged against those lynched, the institute's report said, were: Murder 1, rape 2, attempted rape 3, killing officers of the law 5, wounding officers of the law 2, attacking women 1, insulting women 1, charge not reported five.

Lynchings 1926
Reports on, Sent Press.
Lodge
Fairfield Ia
1-4-27

THE LYNCHING SCORE

Twenty-nine persons were lynched in the United States last year, according to the score kept at the Tuskegee Institute, Booker T. Washington's old school. This is thirteen, or nearly twice as many, as in the previous year. Back in 1922 there were fifty-seven lynchings and the number had decreased steadily until this year.

It is possible that the lynching of one person has some effect upon the action of another community and helps to incite the mob spirit. Suggestion is a powerful influence and sentiment builds up fast as precedence leads the way. But we suspect that, except in the long run, the tale of lynchings from year to year is merely the story of detached atrocious crimes, emotional leadership, or the excitability of remote communities.

A year or two ago a mob not far from here was all warmed to the task of hanging a stranger in the neighborhood as the result of a weird story told by a little girl and which she afterward admitted was untrue. The mob worked itself into a mighty excitement and all but had the victim strung up before the story was discovered.

And that was in Iowa, where people are more temperate than in the south and where we cool off during the winters and do not get our blood so heated during the summers. The mob swelled with a great virtue and besides there was a thrill about hunting down a man that was not often to be experienced. There was safety in numbers, to boot.

Transfer the scene to the south where passions run high, and make the victim a negro, and you have a fine setting for a loathsome crime. And because negroes so lately have been property in that part of the country and have not yet risen to industrial independence, you have a situation where excited whites may pursue and hang a negro or burn him at the stake in a frenzy of virtuous accomplishment—and no odds asked.

We believe that lynching is growing more and more in disfavor, and that the general average of the years proves that fact. But any year is likely to see a sudden rise of the curve, merely because here and there men's passions have outrun their reason, or the provocation seems to be great.

The Tuskegee institute perhaps is doing more to bring down this curve than any other influence in the south, by making the negro an independent and

valuable member of society and fostering his ambition and his pride of serious achievement. All over the south there are graduates of this school who have won the respect of their communities, and who are modest and assuming in their work of advancing

the race. These are not the ones who are lynched, nor do their followers stand in much danger.

But Tuskegee ought not to be discouraged if on occasion the number of lynchings rises suddenly. The country would stand aghast at a hundred in one year, but that would mean only that a hundred communities had lost their heads, and might not mean at all that the country had risen in unleashed anger against the blacks.

GLOBE-DEMOCRAT
ST. LOUIS, MO.

LYNCHING CURVE TURNS UPWARD.

There were twenty-nine lynchings in 1926, according to the Tuskegee Institute. This is an increase of thirteen over 1925. All of the lynchings took place in Southern states, and in the single state of Florida eight persons, or half of the total number lynched in the entire country in the previous year, were put to death by mobs. Seven were lynched in Texas, four in Mississippi, three in South Carolina, two in Arkansas, and one each in Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, New Mexico and Virginia.

This increase in mob violence, said the Committee on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches in a report prepared several weeks ago, "represents the severest setback since 1922 in the campaign to marshal the churches against lynching." It also represents a severe setback to the press and all other forces that have been striving to reduce this evil, by which death sentences are imposed and executed without judge or jury, without testimony or pleadings, other than the hopeless pleadings of the terrified and helpless victim.

In 1925 there were fewer lynchings than there had been in in any prior year over a long period, and it seemed that under the influence of enlightened public opinion this disgrace was gradually disappearing. But the 1926 record tends to remove any such misconception.

Nothing that transpired in that year, during which other kinds of "organized crime" continued rampant, is more deplorable. The contempt for real law shown by those who administer mob law is more complete than that displayed by the professional criminal, being a manifestation of a belief that the law of the mob is superior to that of tribunals of justice.

Two women were among the twenty-nine victims of mob violence. The only bright aspect of the Tuskegee report is that courageous officers prevented lynchings in thirty-three instances, and nine

members of lynching parties received prison sentences, one in Georgia being sentenced for life.

It is to be hoped that the end of 1927 will see not a further increase in lynching, but a marked increase in the convictions of lynchers, and in the length of sentences imposed on them.

Jan. - Dec.

MISSISSIPPIAN LA. ITEM
DECEMBER 29, 1926

Lynchings in 1926 Doubled. Report Says

Florida Shown In Lead
By Tuskegee; La.
Record Clean

Lynchings in the United States almost doubled in number during 1926 as compared with the previous year, according to the report recently compiled by Robert M. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. According to the report, Florida led all other states in number of persons lynched, eight being put to death by mobs in that state during the year. None was reported for Louisiana for the year.

The following statement was issued by Mr. Moton:

"I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number, 16, for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, four less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. Twenty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails, two of the persons lynched were women.

"There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Four of these were in Northern states and 29 in Southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In six other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, nine were sentenced to the penitentiary, eight for terms ranging from four to 20 years, and one for life.

"Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 negroes, six whites, and one Indian. Five, or less than 17 per cent of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: murder, eight; rape, two; attempted rape, three; killing officer of the law, five; wounding officer of the law, two; attacking woman, one; insulting woman, one; frightening woman, one; burglary, one; charge not reported, five.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, two; Florida, eight; Georgia, one; Kentucky, one; Mis-

issippi, four; New Mexico, one; South Carolina, three; Tennessee, one; Texas, seven; Virginia, one.

"Yours very truly,
"R. R. MOTON,
"Principal"

Lynching Statistics for Past Year Show Increase

The following statistics on lynching during 1926 are compiled by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute:

There were twenty-nine persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. Twenty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 3 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of the person lynched were women.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

Four of these were in Northern states and 29 in Southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary: 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and 1 for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 negroes, 6 whites, and 1 Indian. Five or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

Passing of Mob Law

Statistics compiled by the Tuskegee Institute, while noting the fact that twenty-nine persons were lynched last year, as against sixteen in the previous year, show that in other respects there has been an improvement in this situation which has so disgraced this country in the eyes of its own right-thinking and civilized citizens and with other civilized countries.

In no fewer than thirty-three instances the local authorities were successful in preventing lynchings, and twenty-two persons indicted for participating in the administration of "lynch law" were tried and sentenced to terms ranging from four years to life imprisonment.

Discouragement provoked by increase in number of victims of "Judge Lynch" is more than outweighed by the evident growing disposition in the "mob law belt" to enforce penalties of the law whenever outbreaks of mob violence of this kind occur. Mobs would not now be taking the law into their own hands in certain benighted states had not public opinion countenanced such outrages these many years and had not their public officers abetted them.

Infliction of the death penalty or long prison terms on lynch-ers in those states in which lynchings still occur will speedily convince them that they are not bigger than the law and that the lyncher, in the eyes of the law, is a murderer.

STERLING, COLO. ADVOCATE
DECEMBER 23, 1926

LYNCHINGS SHOW GAIN

The mob violence has surged high during the year that is closing. The hope that public sentiment has worked a change in the conscience of the nation seems to have been dashed. The talk of a federal lynching law, with the Washington government further encroaching upon the prerogatives of the states, is being heard again and in louder tones.

There were twenty-nine persons lynched this year, which is thirteen more than the number of 1925, but still less than half of the total in 1922.

The lynchings cannot be blamed on the failure of the courts to function. But one of the persons lynched had been acquitted. Twenty were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and twelve from officers of the law while outside of jails. Two of the victims were women.

The lynchings all occurred in southern or southwestern states. Twenty-two of the victims were negroes, one was an Indian and the other three were whites.

These statistics are announced by Robert J. Morton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, which was founded by the late Booker T. Washington. Year by year the records of lynching are compiled by this institution and announced without comment, in a patient effort to arouse the sense of justice that will do away with this great wrong to the negro race and disgrace to the country.

That this effort, in which the Federal Council of Churches and other groups are co-operating, is bearing some fruit is borne out by the fact that thirty-three efforts at lynchings during the present year were thwarted. Four were in northern states and twenty-nine in the South. The mobs were, in most of the cases, evaded, while in a half-

dozen instances the crowds were stood off by officers who were loyal to their duty. Thirty-four persons involved in lynchings were brought to trial and nine were sent to penitentiaries, one for a term of life

TERRELL, TER. TRIBUNE
JANUARY 1, 1927

LYNCHING RECORD UNITED STATES FOR YEAR CLOSED

The research department of the Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., a school for the training of colored young men and women, keeps a yearly record of the number of lynchings in the United States. According to the figures it has submitted to The Tribune, there were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. Twenty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails; 2 of the persons lynched were women.

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Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 negroes, 6 whites, and 1 Indian; 5 or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening

woman, 1; charged not reported, five.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state, are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

OUTLER, MO. DEMOCRAT
JANUARY 1, 1927

Lynchings For 1926

The following concerning lynchings for the past year is compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. There were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. 2 of the persons lynched were women. There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 4 of these were in Northern states and 29 in Southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary; 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and 1 for life.

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Lynchings - 1926
Reports on, Sent Press.

GALVESTON, TEX.

News

JAN 4 1927

TEXAS SECOND IN NUMBER OF LYNCHINGS.

Compilations of lynching statistics for 1926 place Texas in the humiliating position of having been exceeded only by Florida in the number of such outrages. Figures submitted by Principal R. R. Moton of Tuskegee Institute, which are usually considered authoritative, place the number of Texas lynchings last year at seven, Florida having had eight, and the total for all states reaching twenty-nine. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People counts only five lynching victims, which, however, still leaves Texas second from the top. The society puts the total mob murder toll during 1926 at thirty-three.

Texas boasted a complete absence from lynchings during 1925. It is a deplorable lapse from that proud position to the one we are now given alongside of Florida, always one of the worst offenders. It may be argued that some of the homicides, for example the killing of three negroes on a ranch in Fort Bend County, can not strictly be classified as lynchings, since they were committed by small groups without the knowledge or approval of the people of the communities where they occurred. For that matter, we do not recall an instance in which a prisoner was taken from official custody and lynched. But the distinction is certainly nothing to boast of, and the unsavory notoriety accruing to Texas by reason of its 1926 lynching record should imbue Texans with a determination to make 1927 as free from mob murder as was 1925.

**HERALD-NEWS
JOLIET, ILL.**

JAN 7 1927

PASSING OF MOB LAW.

Statistics compiled by the Tuskegee Institute, while noting the fact that twenty-nine persons were lynched last year, as against sixteen in the previous year, show that in other respects there has been an improvement in this situation which has so disgraced this country in the eyes of its own right-thinking and civilized citizens and with other civilized countries.

In no fewer than thirty-three instances the local authorities were successful in preventing lynchings, and twenty-two persons indicted for participation in the administration of "lynch law" were tried and sentenced to terms ranging from four years to life imprisonment.

Discouragement provoked by the increase in number of victims of "Judge Lynch" is more than outweighed by the evident growing disposition in the "mob law belt" to enforce penalties of the law whenever outbreaks of mob violence of this kind occur.

Infliction of the death penalty or long prison terms on lynch-ers in those states in which lynchings still occur will speedily convince them that they are not bigger than the law and that the lyncher, in the eyes of the law, is a murderer.

Tho the lyncher is now being punished for his crimes, society

Jan. - Dec.

is still good to him. Society grants trial by jury to those charged with denying to others that right given to all in this country by the constitution.

**Recess-Lacr, Ind., Republican
Thursday, Jan. 13, 1927**

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**SUN
BALTIMORE, MD.**

2313

JAN 30 1927

JUSTICE WINS AND LOSES.

Yesterday's reports from the two Carolinas were in striking contrast. In the Northern commonwealth National Guard troops patrolled the streets and stood ready in the courtroom of Wentworth, where a young Negro was brought to trial on a charge so serious that mob action was feared. In South Carolina the Aiken county grand jury reported that it did not find sufficient evidence to indict anyone in connection with the lynching of three Negroes which it had been investigating.

This grand jury was forthright in condemning "lynching, mob violence or anything else that would reflect on the State." The judge who received its report was exceedingly regretful that it could not present any citizen or citizens for indictment and preferred to believe "that the State has not presented to you such evidence as would warrant indictments." And the grand jury thanked the Governor's detective who had been active in gathering the evidence that proved insufficient. So there is the net outcome—three Negroes lynched, no one punished and no one to blame for the impotence of the law.

No one to blame? The judge's reference to the quality of the evidence gives the prosecuting officials no grounds for complacency. North Carolina's enforcement of good order at a Negro's trial contrasts all too glaringly with the fiasco at Aiken to edify any honorable citizen of the Southern States.

gressive, is to be credited in the present instance with a complete fulfillment of the obligation that rests on a State to uphold good order and insure justice. Does South Carolina envy its neighbor's wealth? It should rather envy its devotion to ideals that remain of theoretical and dubious validity within its own boundaries.

York, S.C.
Enquirer

JAN 25 1927

Cynosure of many eyes of the state and nation are on Aiken county court house this week. "Evidence" gathered by the state constabulary, the New York World and a negro, Walter Walte, who is head of the National Association for the advancement of the Colored Race is to be ~~met~~ before the Aiken county grand jury as the first step in an effort to convict the murderers who lynched the three Lowman negroes, one of them a woman, several months ago. W. W. Rogers state detective of Governor McLeod's constabulary and who has recently been re-appointed by Governor Richards, is given credit for working up this evidence—the majority of it. Rogers, by the way, has only one eye; but 'tis said he has a knack of seeing more than lots of people who have two good ones. Governor Richards has pledged himself to do his best toward rounding up those who cruelly did to death the poor Lowman negroes. In Columbia, the general prediction is he will accomplish about as much as did Former Governor McLeod—that is, 'nothing.' The general opinion is that while the Aiken county grand jury may indict some people (and that is doubtful); nobody will ever be convicted for the lynching of the Lowmans. There are those over the state, however, who would not object to seeing Sam Lanham special judge appointed by McLeod to try the Lowmans for the alleged murder of Sheriff Howard of Aiken, do some time in the penitentiary for the part he played in the tragic affair. Judge Lanham, it will be recalled, turned loose Demon Lowman, one of the defendants, on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence against him to allow his case to go before a jury. And soon thereafter the mob came and broke the jail and in a pinch of pines near Aiken soon thereafter, the bodies of the three negroes, one of them the negress, Bertha, swayed in the breezes.

Atlanta, Ga., Georgian

FEB 1 1927

BODY DEPLORES LYNCHINGS

Resolutions commending the action of Governor Richards, of South Carolina, who condemned the recent lynching in Aiken and called upon the citizens of his state to support his determination to apprehend the lynchers, were adopted by the executive committee of the Commission of Interracial Co-operation meeting Sunday evening at the Henry Grady Hotel. The resolutions included this statement:

"We would point out also the fact that though 30 lynchings were reported in the United States in 1926, in only one have any convictions been secured, while in most cases not even an arrest has been made. Such conditions constitute a grave indictment of our legal processes, our civilization, and our Christian profession, which we as a people cannot afford longer to endure. We, therefore appeal to the justice, the chivalry, and the conscience of America, and particularly of our own Southland, to put an end to these conditions, once and for all. Lynchings may be the act of a small and irresponsible group, but the persistent failure to apprehend and convict the perpetrators lays the guilt upon us all."

Members of the executive committee adopting the resolution were: Dr. Ashby Jones, of St. Louis; R. H. King, Walter B. Hill, E. Marvin Underwood, Dr. Plato Durham, Rev. W. W. Alexander and Dr. John Hope, of Atlanta; Dr. C. B. Wilmer, of Seawane, Tenn.; Dr. Edwin Mims, of Nashville, Tenn., and Dr. Josiah Morse of Columbia, S. C.

Worcester

MASSACHUSETTS

JAN 22 1927

Texas Lynchings

(Galveston News)

Compilations of lynching statistics for 1926 place Texas in the humiliating position of having been exceeded only by Florida in the number of such outrages. Figures submitted by Principal R. R. Moton of Tuskegee Institute, which are usually considered authoritative, place the number of Texas lynchings last year at seven, Florida having had eight, and the total for all States reaching 29. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People counts only five lynching victims, which, however, still leaves Texas second from the top. The society puts the total mob murder toll during 1926 at 33.

Texas boasted a complete absence

from lynchings during 1925. It is a deplorable lapse from that proud position to the one we are now given alongside of Florida, always one of the worst offenders. It may be argued that some of the homicides, for example the killing of three negroes on a ranch in Fort Bend County, cannot strictly be classified as lynchings, since they were committed by small groups without the knowledge or approval of the people of the communities where they occurred. For that matter, we do not recall an instance in which a prisoner was taken from official custody and lynched. But the distinction is certainly nothing to boast of, and the unsavory notoriety accruing to Texas by reason of its 1926 lynching record should imbue Texans with a determination to make 1927 as free from mob murder as was 1925.

Memphis

Tennessee

JAN 25 1927

GOVERNOR PEAY ASKS PEOPLE NOT TO LYNCH

Says Negro Slayer Will Have Immediate Trial.

TIPTONVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 24.—Swift justice, legally applied, was promised Lake County today provided its citizens, over 100 of whom are still hounding the trail of Henry Walker, negro murderer, will stay their hands and not lynch Walker when he is captured.

Governor Austin Peay called Sheriff Damon Headden several times today, urging that all possible precautions be taken to prevent a lynching and promising the aid of the state, in that behalf, should the situation demand interference from Nashville. He was informed by the sheriff that the sentiment for mob violence has waned considerably overnight and that the state militia probably will not be needed.

Circuit Judge R. E. Elkins of Dresden, by long distance telephone, asked that he be notified immediately if the negro is run to earth, that he may convene a special session of court at once for trial.

Meanwhile, a bloodhound arrived on the scene from Water Valley, Ky., and was started on the trail this afternoon. Little progress was made, however, due to recurrent downpours of rain, which, more than anything else, have driven would-be lynchers home for dry clothing and cough syrup. Sheriff Headden and a posse were still following the hound tonight and had progressed, through

back woods, toward Ripley, but whether the party is on the right trail is merely a guess.

Turning from the direct hunt today, a posse was sent to Walker's cabin, from the door of which he shot and killed W. Z. Leech, landlord, Sunday, and discovered that the negro's wife and step-son had fled overnight. The woman is being sought as a material witness in Kentucky Bend, on the Mississippi, at the state line, 12 miles north of Tiptonville.

Another party of hunters was combing the hills of Obion County, near the Lake County line, tonight in the belief that Walker has escaped around the lake toward the main line of railroad.

Funeral services for Mr. Leech, one of the most popular residents of Lake County, will be conducted at 2:30 p.m., tomorrow. He is survived by his widow, two sons, William Leech, 16, and Alexander Leech, 2, a brother, Alexander Leech of Blytheville, Ark., and a sister, Mrs. Lillian Porter.

The reward for the negro still stands at \$200.

Negro Seen Near Ridgely.

RIDGELY, Tenn., Jan. 24.—Henry Walker, about 60, negro slayer of W. Z. Leech, Tiptonville planter, was seen in flight three miles from Ridgely, headed this way about dark, according to information reaching here a few minutes later. Half the men of the town have gone out to the section to assist in the expected capture.

JAN 19 1927

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser

SOUTHERN NEWSPAPERS AND MOBS

"Behind the local officers should stand an increasingly aggressive public opinion (against lynching). The press, represented by such newspapers as the Columbia State, the Birmingham Age-Herald, the Charlotte Observer and the Atlanta Constitution, has given far more attention to lynching in the last few years than before."—New York World.

Why single out four dailies for especial commendation when practically every other daily in the South has as constantly combatted the mob impulse? The special interest which The World has taken in the lynching evil in the last few months suggests that it is only lately that The World has interested itself in studying the attitude of the Southern press toward this problem. It can find only four dailies to put on its honor roll.

We do not know of a representative daily newspaper in the South, large or small, that has not consistently and more or less aggressively fought mobs. Indeed, Southern newspapers are largely responsible for the growth of popular sentiment against mob rule which is everywhere noticeable in the South. Lynching became a problem after the War Between the States. It is of record that The Advertiser fought lynching from the time that it first developed into a menace, and fought it at a time when public opinion sympathized with the mob—in many instances, at least. But The Advertiser was hardly an exception to this rule among responsible daily papers of the South.

Today, however, it is safe for newspapers, and even politicians, to denounce mobs. It is nearly as safe as advocating crop rotation and supporting the Community Chest. There was a time when it wasn't so safe, but The Advertiser and most of its contemporaries did it nevertheless.

Lynchings-1926
Reports on, Sent Press.
FROM

Jan. - Dec.

2314

GAZETTE

Hilton - Fla

JAN 14 1927

Lynchings in the United States for 1926 numbered 29; almost twice as many as in 1925. From our point of view the figures are disconcerting. Florida leads the list of states with eight to her credit—more than one-fourth of the entire number. It is time for Florida to call a halt on lawlessness of all kinds, and this kind in particular.—Holmes County Advertiser. We heartily agree with Bro. Williams, that it is time for Florida to call a halt on lawlessness of all kinds, including that of lynching. But so long as the pardoning powers of the several states of the Union continue to make a farce of the courts, there is little hope that lynching will be discontinued. Lynching, in many instances, at least is a court of last resort, resorted to by an enraged public, who believe that their victim is worthy of speedy punishment, and realize that under existing conditions that justice in such cases is often long delayed, if not an entire miscarriage. We are opposed to lynching, but believe that its eradication will only come through a swifter and surer method of dealing out justice to criminals.

members of lynching parties received prison sentences, one in Georgia being sentenced for life.

It is to be hoped that the end of 1927 will see not a further increase in lynching, but a marked increase in the convictions of lynchers, and in the length of sentences imposed.

DUBUQUE IA TIMES-JOURNAL
JANUARY 9, 1927

PASSING OF MOB LAW

Statistics compiled by the Tuskegee Institute, while noting the fact that twenty-nine persons were lynched last year, as against sixteen in the previous year, show that in other respects there has been an improvement in this situation which has so disgraced this country in the eyes of its own right-thinking and civilized citizens and with other civilized countries.

In no fewer than thirty-three instances the local authorities were successful in preventing lynchings, and twenty-two persons indicted for participation in the administration of "lynch law" were tried and sentenced to terms ranging from four years to life imprisonment.

Discouragement provoked by the increase in number of victims of "Judge Lynch" is more than outweighed by the evident growing disposition in the "mob law belt" to enforce penalties of the law whenever outbreaks of mob violence of this kind occur. Mobs would not now be taking the law into their own hands in certain benighted states had not public opinion countenanced such outrages these many years and had not their public officers abetted them.

Infliction of the death penalty or long prison terms on lynchers in these states in which lynchings still occur will speedily convince them that they are not bigger than the law and that the lyncher, in the eyes of the law, is a murderer.

NORFOLK VA. PILOT

JAN 3 1927

A Discouraging Lynching Record

From the inventory of the South's achievements in 1926 must not be omitted its retrograde 1926 achievement in lynching. Twenty-nine persons were put to death by mobs. That is the worst record since 1923, which had 33 lynchings. In 1924 the number of lynchings was the lowest in forty years—exactly 16. With the publication of these figures there was born the hope that the South would soon celebrate a lynchless year. But the record of 1925 showed that this hope was premature. In that year, according to the Tuskegee record, the lynchings numbered 10 again, according to the figures of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People they numbered 18. Now comes 1926 with 29. The lynchless year is not yet.

The record appears all the more disgraceful when it is remarked that 20 of the persons lynched were snatched from the hands of the

/Passir Mob Law

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Infliction of the death penalty or long prison terms on lynchers in those states in which lynchings still occur will speedily convince them that they are not bigger than the law and that the lyncher, in the eyes of the law, is a murderer.

LOUISIANA GAZETTE
JANUARY 8, 1927

LYNCHING CURVE TURNS UPWARD.

There were twenty-nine lynchings in 1926, according to the Tuskegee Institute. This is an increase of thirteen over 1925. All of the lynchings took place in Southern states, and in the single state of Florida eight persons, or half of the total number lynched in the entire country in the previous year, were put to death by mobs. Seven were lynched in Texas, four in Mississippi, three in South Carolina, two in Arkansas, and one each in Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, New Mexico and Virginia.

to reduce this evil, by which death sentences are imposed and executed without judge or jury, without testimony or pleadings, other than the hopeless pleadings of the terrified and helpless victim. In 1925 there were fewer lynchings than there had been in any prior year over a long period, and it seemed that under the influence of enlightened public opinion this disgrace was gradually disappearing. But the 1926 record tends to remove any such misconception.

Nothing that transpired in that year, during which other kinds of "organized crime" continued rampant, is more deplorable. The contempt for real law shown by those who administer mob law is more complete than that displayed by the professional criminal, being a manifestation of a belief that the law of the mob is superior to that of tribunals of justice. Two women were among the twenty-nine victims of mob violence. The only bright aspect of the Tuskegee report is that courageous officers prevented lynchings in thirty-three instances, and nine

This increase in mob violence, said the Committee on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches in a report prepared several weeks ago, "represents the severest setback since 1922 in the campaign to marshal the churches against lynching." It also represents a severe setback to the press and all other forces that have been striving

law—eight from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. As to these, then, not even the charge that the people had to act to make good the tardiness of the law is admissible. The law was in full functioning. The accused persons were in its custody and headed for trial. In the case of one individual there had already been a trial and acquittal on one charge, and the machinery was in motion to arraign him on another charge when he was seized and lynched. These are humiliating details to enter into the account of a twentieth century civilization, but they must be set down that the people of the South may know the full flavor of the lynching infamy and that they may the sooner rally to stamp it out.

On the credit side is to be noted the fact that in 33 instances lynchings were thwarted by officers of the law—by the removal of accused persons to places of security, by augmentation of guards and, in six instances, by the use of armed forces to repel attacking parties. Four lynchings resulted in indictments. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, nine were sentenced to the penitentiary—eight for terms ranging from four to 20 years and one for life.

The greatest gain, perhaps, has been in the firmer crystallization of Southern public opinion against lynching and lynchers, and the wider recognition of the fact that this crime is in a peculiar sense an infamy and an affront to Southern civilization. In the discouragement produced by the new figures, this remains the chief source of comfort.

W. PALM BEACH FLA. POST

Lynchings

The Tuskegee Institute of Alabama, which keeps a record of the number of lynchings each year, gives out the information that for the year 1926 there took place in the United States 29 lynchings. This is 13 more deaths from this cause than for 1925, 13 more than for 1924, four fewer than for 1923, and 28 fewer than for 1922 when the total was 57. It was also determined that one of the victims had been acquitted at trial; 20 were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and 12 from officers; and two of the victims were women. Twenty-two negroes, six white persons, and one Indian comprise the aggregate.

The outstanding item of interest in the report for Floridians is the fact that the mobs of this state lynched eight of the 29. Florida led the union in this respect. Texas did as well less one, while the other records show: Arkansas, 2; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; and Virginia, 1.

In 1926 there were 33 instances in which officers prevented lynchings, four of which

were found in northern states and 29 in the south. In four instances persons charged with connection with lynching mobs were indicted. Thirty-four persons appeared in court from these indictments. Nine were sentenced to the penitentiary, one for life and eight for terms ranging from four to twenty years.

Florida can take no pride in this showing. Laws are effective only when obeyed, and the laws of all states are ample in respect to this violation. Yet let it be hoped that for 1927 Florida will redeem herself from this shame. No doubt a great good could be done if the outstanding organizations of the state would give the matter consideration, laying the facts before their memberships. There is but one way to stop lynchings and that is to remove from persons that spirit of vengeance in which this law violation is born.

That men and women charged with crimes

are taken away from the law and killed by mobs is the most crimson stain that blots this fair land. Let this disgrace be placed beside its kinship—the hanging of witches and the burning of heretics—and let our education and considerations be drawn from the association. The first year without a lynching will be a great American triumph over our deepest cruelty.

Tampa, Fla.

Jan 2 - 1927

Lynchings Of A Year

Lynchings in 1926 numbered 29, which is 13 more than in either 1925 or 1924; making a poor showing for law observance, especially in Florida. The annual figures just issued by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute show the mob murders were in the following states: Florida, 8; Texas, 7; Mississippi, 4; South Carolina, 3; Arkansas, 2; Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia, one each.

There are however some encouraging features. The 29 victims of the year are four less than in 1923 and 28 less than in 1922. And more efforts are being made to punish the mob criminals. Members were indicted in four cases, 34 defendants being brought before courts. Because they or their friends terrorized the courts or the witnesses, most of them got off, but in one case in Georgia nine were sentenced to the penitentiary, one for life and eight for terms of four to 20 years.

If there is ever excuse for lynching,

there was none in the case where eight victims were taken from jails and 12 from officers outside jails. In those cases it should have been clear that the law was already working toward justice.

There are many good officers. They prevented lynchings in 33 other occasions, four in Northern states and 29 in the South.

The report shows 22 negroes lynched six whites, and one Indian. Among the charges were only two of criminal assault, three attempted, eight for murder, and five of killing an officer.

Wherever lynchings continue, usually blame rests upon the sheriffs and the courts. The courts in general are responsible to the extent that justice is so slow and so uncertain that most think their acts are the only solution. Whenever legal procedure is reformed and speeded up, there will be less grounds for the mob substitute.

Perhaps in a very few exceptional cases there may be in a mob a prominent and ordinarily intelligent man who is swept away by personal feeling, but almost invariably mobs are composed of uneducated, ignorant people who are not successful in anything, with little personal knowledge of the crime involved, sometimes habitual criminals. If mobs were sensible and lynchings were justifiable, the mobs would usually be composed of the town's leading bankers and business men, school teachers, the better class of attorneys, newspaper men, public officials and ministers. Are they? They are not.

Telegraph
Jan 3 - 1927
re Lynchings.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE'S record of lynchings during last year shows there were twenty-nine, or thirteen more than in 1925 or 1924. But in 1923 there were thirty-three lynchings and in 1922 there were fifty-seven. Twenty of last year's mob victims were taken from the hands of the law. These persons accused of crime were about to receive trials to determine their guilt or innocence when mobs assumed the role of judge, jury and executioner. Their killers did not have even the flimsy excuse that the accused would otherwise escape punishment. Utter contempt and defiance of the law was shown by those pretending to be administrators of justice.

In thirty-three instances officers of the law, by taking a determined stand, prevented lynchings. They were true to their oaths of office. Nine members of lynching mobs were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment, one for life. Of the twenty-nine persons lynched, only seven were accused of attacking women, the offense which is so frequently cited as justifying mob murders. Florida had eight lynchings, Texas seven, Mississippi four, South Carolina three, Arkansas two and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia one each. Lynching is still a distinctively southern crime.

In his recent message to Congress President Coolidge said, referring to our Negro citizens: "Not only their remarkable progress, their devotion and their loyalty, but our duty to ourselves under our claim that we are an enlightened people requires us to use all our power to protect them from the crime of lynching." The movement at the last session of Congress to enact a Federal anti-lynching law may be revived in the light of these shocking figures for 1926.

Lynchings - 1926

Report on, Sent Press.

JANUARY 6, 1927

3 Persons Were

Lynched During 1926

There were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number for 1925, 13 more than the number for 1924, 13 more than the number for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. 2 of the persons lynched were women.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 4 of these were in Northern states and 29 in Southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary; 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and 1 for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 Negroes, 6 whites, and 1 Indian. 5 or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offences charged were: murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The states in which lynching occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

VANESVILLE, O. RECORD

Jan. 6, 1927

More Lynchings In 1926

Tuskegee's annual record of lynchings shows that twenty-nine persons were put to death by mobs in this country in 1926. Of these twenty-two were colored and the victims included three women. The record is discouraging in its increase of thirteen over the previous year's figures after a low record of sixteen in 1924 had caused hope that this disgrace to American civilization was dwindling. But in both 1921 and 1922 lynchings were in excess of sixty and last year's outrages are still considerably less than that figure. A further offset to the increase last year is the record of thirty-four indictments for lynching and nine convictions followed by prison sentences.

The increase in 1926 will probably cause renewed demand for the enactment of some Federal check on the

crime, such as the Dyer bill, originally introduced in 1920 and passed by the House in January, 1922. This makes lynching and official connivance at lynching Federal offenses, which may be tried in United States courts, and lays a fine of \$10,000 on the county in which a lynching takes place. The right of Congress to pass such legislation is based by its advocates on the Fourteenth Amendment prohibiting any State from denying to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. Continuance of lynching makes some attempt at Federal curb by law sooner or later inevitable.

ASTORIA, ORE., BUDGET

DECEMBER 30, 1926

The report of the Tuskegee institute that the number of lynchings in 1926 was 29 whereas in 1925 they numbered but 16 is not particularly encouraging to those who deplore the vengeance of mob law but it should be heartening to these people to know that 33 lynchings were prevented by the vigilance and courage of officers of the law. Officers who defend the prisoners in their custody from frenzied mobs are among the heroes of peace.

WIN FALLS, IDAHO, TIMES

DECEMBER 29, 1926

LYNCHINGS INCREASE IN U. S. FOR 1926.

The following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by the Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research is published herewith: There were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number, 16, for 1925, 13 more than the number, 16, for 1924, four less than the number, 33, for 1923, and 28 less than the number, 57, for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. Twenty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of the persons lynched were women.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Four of these were in northern states and 29 in southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In six other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, nine were sentenced to the penitentiary; eight for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and one for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 negroes, 6 whites and one Indian. Five, or less than 17 per cent of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offences charged were: murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

Jan. - Dec.

2315

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

Valley, Cal

Encino, Cal 1/8/27

Slipping Backward

Twenty-nine persons were lynched in America during 1926, according to records compiled by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

This is thirteen more than the number for 1925 and thirteen more than the number for 1924. It is four less than the number for 1923, however, and twenty-eight less than the number for 1922.

Twenty-two of the twenty-nine persons lynched were negroes and all but one of the lynchings occurred in southern states.

Perusal of the records for 1924 and 1925 indicated that America was becoming sufficiently civilized that in time the barbarous practice of lynching might totally disappear. This year's setback shows that we are not yet out of danger, however.

WINFIELD K.S. COURIER

JANUARY 1, 1927

LYNCHINGS INCREASED

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Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 Negroes, 6 whites, and 1 Indian. 5 or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

Why lynchings should increase is one of the inexplicable things. Perhaps vigilance relaxed. Fortunately Kansas went through the year with a clean record. So did all her immediate neighbors.

From R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, comes the annual report of lynchings in the United States during 1926. It shows that 29 persons were lynched last year. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922.

In other words, just when the American people had a right to expect a better record than was made in 1924 and 1925, there was a slip and the lynchers gained back some

prevented lynchings. Four of these were in northern states and 29 in southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In six other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

Lynching is still a favorite pastime in the south, as can be seen by the record of lynchings in 1926. Southern blood is said to be hotter than northern and this may account for the south's record. However, we choose to believe that the south clings to lynching because of the negro who has always been held in contempt. Before slavery was abolished, a negro was worth what he brought on the auction block and no more. He had no rights under the law and the whites administered justice unto him in whatever manner they chose. The rope was most popular in this administration of justice. A habit is difficult to overcome and lynching to the south is just a bad habit. Blood has little to do with it. Contempt for the negro, a contempt banded down from generation to generation of whites, is the cause of lynching. Gradually the south is mastering its bad habit. It may take years to master but progress while slow, is easily discernible.—Ironwood Globe.

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Letters from The People

LYNCHINGS IN 1926
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.,
Dec. 31, 1926

Editor of The Vindicator:—

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research. I find there were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922.

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The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are: Arkansas, two; Florida, eight; Georgia, one; Kentucky, one; Mississippi, four; New Mexico, one; South Carolina, three; Tennessee, one; Texas, seven; Virginia, one.

Yours very truly,
R. R. MORTON, Principal,
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.,
Dec. 31, 1926

29 PERSONS LYNCHED PAST YEAR

Of This Number 22 Were Negroes, Six White and One Indian—13 More Than Last Year.

The Watchman-Advocate today received the following letter from Robert R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute in Alabama, regarding lynchings in the United States the past year:

"I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research. I find there were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. Twenty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of the persons lynched were women.

"There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Four of these were in Northern States and 29 in Southern States. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In six other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before

the courts, nine were sentenced to the penitentiary, eight for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and one for life.

"Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 negroes, 6 whites and 1 Indian. Five or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

"The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

SALVATION TEL. NEWS
JANUARY 2, 1927

TEXAS TAKES SECOND PLACE IN NUMBER OF LYNCHING

By Associated Press.
Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Jan. 1.—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of thirteen over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced today. Florida, with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had seven

Letters to the Editor

Please be held responsible for the right to MONTGOMERY, ALA., ADVERTISER.
JANUARY 1, 1927

THE GREAT GOD PAN IS DEAD

Editor The Advertiser:

The G. M. pageant played before our wondering eyes occasionally becomes articulate and before another year is reeled off into eternity we are amazed that we should be spared to tell the tale!

Nineteen hundred and twenty-six had its struggles, its triumphs and its setbacks. What most particular thing did it leave us? What, as an heritage to pass on to the coming years?

When the rubbish is cleared away, what outstanding fact stands most prominent from the whole?

Among the marvels of scientific mechanism the most wonderful to me is television. It is now established that you can stand at one end of a cold, dead wire of indeterminate length, and not only talk to a person at the other end, but bring his face and figure into vision!

Mr. Editor, this seems the last answer. Or can it be possible that before man surrenders the lordship of the planet, he will scale the walls of heaven itself, and look triumphantly into the very source and home of the beginning of things?

I know not, but the expectant hope seems limitless. What is life? Are we tracing God up to the very headquarters of His awful being? Are we about to push aside the dim mystic veil of obscurantism, and take a peep into immensity itself? The thought staggers, and credulity is enhanced almost to realism. The atom has been entered, and in its confines, heretofore microscopic, have been found inter-spaces in which are floating worlds!

What is, and where is, the home of the soul? Is ether, intangible, viewless ether, the last answer of matter?

Tell me, oh, thou wise cherub from the

halls of light, are we what we seem to be—atomic, entity, structure; or are we even that? Goodbye, 1926!

Ozark, Ala. F. B. CULLEN.

NO LYNCHINGS IN ALABAMA IN 1926

Editor The Advertiser:
I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number, 16, for 1925, 13 more than the number, 16, for 1924, 4 less than the number, 33, for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57, for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims, 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of the persons lynched were women.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Four of these were in Northern states and 29 in Southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In six other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year, persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, nine were sentenced to the penitentiary; eight for terms ranging from four to 20 years, and one for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 negroes, six whites and one Indian. Five or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

R. R. MOTON,
Principal Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Ala., December 31, 1926.

(Editor's note: Since the foregoing statement was written and sent to the press, a lynching occurred in Florida, according to press dispatches.)

SALVATION TEL. NEWS
JANUARY 8, 1927

Texas' Record on Lynchings.

There were 29 persons lynched in our country during the year 1926. Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1. Texas is second on the list; hence our Lone Star State must renew its efforts to remove that disgraceful blemish. May the press, both Christian and secular, spare no effort in 1927 in attempting to wipe out this crime. Otherwise, our Northern brethren will be under the impression that Texas is filled with cut-throats.

May all good citizens of this State rise up in their power and demand that an end be put to these shameful acts.

RAYMOND VERNIMONT,
Denton, Texas.

29 LYNCHINGS DURING YEAR

The following report on lynchings throughout the United States, compiled by the Tuskegee Industrial Institute, was made available to the press this week, the report shows that there were 13 more than in 1925, but lower than the average over the past ten years:

There were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number of 57 for 1922. The

Lynchings- 1926
Reports on, Sent Press.

Springfield Mass. Republican

JAN 1 1927
**REPORTS 29 PERSONS
LYNCHED DURING 1926**

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Dec. 31—(AP)—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced today.

Florida with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had seven, Mississippi four, South Carolina three, Arkansas two and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia one each. Of those lynched, 22 were Negroes, six white and one an Indian. There were 33 instances in which officers prevented lynchings, 29 of these being in southern states.

JANUARY 2 1927
**TWENTY-NINE WERE
LYNCHED IN 1926**

**Offenses Against Women
Caused Majority of Mob
Vengeances.**

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Jan. 2.—(AP)—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of thirteen over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced yesterday.

Florida, with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had seven, Mississippi four, South Carolina three, Arkansas two and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia one each. Of those lynched, 22 were negroes, six white, and one an Indian. There were 33 instances in which officers prevented lynchings, 29 of these being in Southern states. Thirty-four persons were indicted in connection with lynchings, the institute's report said, nine receiving prison sentences, eight for terms ranging from four to twenty years, and one for life.

One of the mob victims had been acquitted by the courts, the report set out. Twenty of those lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails, twelve from offices outside of jails.

Offenses charged against those lynched, the institute said, were: Murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape 3; killing officers of the law, wounding officers, 2; attacking women, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening women, 1; burglary, 1; not reported, 5.

Spokane - Wash.
DEC 30 1926
**Lynchings Increased During
1926.**

There were 29 lynchings in the United States during 1926, with a few days yet to go, according to the annual survey of the department of records and research of Tuskegee institute. That is 13 more than there were in 1925 and 1924, but four less than in 1923 and 28 less than in 1922.

No reason is attributed for the 1926 increase. In fact, the 1926 total would have swelled to 62 had mobs been permitted to gratify their murderous passions. Officers of the law prevented 33 lynchings during the year.

Of the victims of mob violence, 22 were negroes, six were white and one was an Indian. Florida leads all the states with eight lynchings, and Texas is a close second with seven. Mississippi had four; South Carolina, three; Arkansas, two, and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia, one each.

Contrary to common belief, but in keeping with the records for several years, only five, or less than 17 per cent of those lynched, were charged with rape or attempted rape. There was one case where the victim was accused of attacking a woman and one other where the charge was that he insulted a woman. In another case a man was lynched for frightening a woman.

Two of those lynched were women. Eight were taken from jails and 12 from officers outside of jails. One victim had been acquitted in court.

There is one hopeful sign of improved public opinion relative to lynching. In four cases, 34 persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were arrested and taken into court. One man was given a life sentence and eight were sentenced to the penitentiary for terms of from four to 20 years. All the lynchings, it will be observed, were in southern states, although the officers of the law prevented four in northern states.

29 LYNCHED IN U. S.
DURING YEAR 1926

**Tuskegee Institute Has
Made Survey for
the Past Year**

FLORIDA HAS MOST

**Tenn., and Va., One Each;
Officers Stop 33
Attempts**

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Dec. 31. (AP)—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced today.

Florida, with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had seven, Mississippi four, South Carolina three, Arkansas two and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico and Tennessee and Virginia one each.

Of those lynched, 22 were negroes, six white and one an Indian. There were 33 instances in which officers prevented lynchings, 29 of these being Southern states. Thirty-four persons were indicted in connection with lynchings, the institute's report said, nine receiving prison sentences, eight for terms ranging from four to twenty years and one for life.

One of the mob victims had been acquitted by the courts, the report set out. Twenty of those lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and 12 from officers outside of jails.

Offenses charged against those lynched, the institute's report said, were: murder 8, rape 2, attempted rape 3, killing officer of the law 5, wounding officer 2, attacking woman 1, insulting woman 1, frightening woman 1, burglary 1, charge not reported 5.

Jan.-Dec.

23/6

Bureau of Census
Atlanta City N. J. Gazette Review
Jan 1-1927

**LYNCHINGS IN 1926
ARE ALMOST DOUBLED**

Twenty-Nine Persons Met Death At
Hands of Mob, 13 More Than
Preceding Year.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Dec. 31.—(AP)—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced today.

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One of the mob victims had been acquitted by the courts, the report set out. Twenty of those lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and 12 from officers outside of jails.

Offenses charged against those lynched, the institute's report said, were: Murder eight, criminal attack 2, attempted attack 3, killing officer of the law, five, wounding officer two, attacking woman one, insulting woman one, frightening woman one, burglary one, charge not reported five.

DENNISON, O. PARAGRAPH

Dec. 30, 1926

**IN FIGURES COMPILED BY
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA.**

The following is concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. There were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. Twenty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of the persons lynched

were women.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Four of these were in Northern states and 29 in Southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary; 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 yrs. and 1 for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 Negroes, 6 whites, and 1 Indian. Five or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: murder, 8; rape 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3;

THE ROCK AND DEMOCRAT
JANUARY 1 1927

**Lynching Toll
Grows in Year,
Report Shows**

**Tuskegee Has Record of
29, of Which 22 Were
Negroes.**

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Jan. 1.—(A. P.)—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced yesterday.

Florida, with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had seven, Mississippi four, South Carolina three, Arkansas two, and Georgia,

Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia one each.

Of those lynched, 22 were negroes, six white and one an Indian. There were 33 instances in which officers prevented lynchings, 29 of these being in Southern states. Thirty-four persons were indicted in connection with lynchings, the institute's report said, nine receiving prison sentences, eight for terms ranging from four to 20 years, and one for life.

One of the mob victims had been acquitted by the courts, the report set out. Twenty of those lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and 12 from officers outside of jails.

Offenses charged against those lynched, the institute's report said, were: Murder eight, rape, three; killing officers of the law, five; wounding officers, two; attacking woman, one; insulting woman, one; frightening woman, one; burglary, one; charge not reported, five.

BIRMINGHAM ALA. CALL NEWS
JANUARY 1, 1927

TWENTY-NINE PERSONS ARE LYNCHED DURING YEAR 1926

FLORIDA AND TEXAS LEAD IN THE HORRIBLE CRIME. TWENTY-TWO NEGROES, 6 WHITES, 1 INDIAN ARE VICTIMS.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.,
Dec. 31, 1926.

To The Birmingham Reporter:

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 in 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. Twenty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of the persons lynched were women.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Four of these were in Northern states and 29 in Southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the mobs augmented or

other precautions taken. In six other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, nine were sentenced to the penitentiary; eight for terms ranging from four to 20 years, and one for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 Negroes, six whites, and one Indian. Five, or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: murder, eight; rape, two; attempted rape, three; killing officer of the law, five; wounding officer of the law, two; attacking women, one; insulting woman, one; frightening woman, one; burglary, one; charge not reported, five.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, two; Florida, eight; Georgia, one; Kentucky, one; Mississippi, four; New Mexico, one; South Carolina, three; Tennessee, one; Texas, seven; Virginia, one.

Yours very truly,

R. R. MOTON

DALHART TEX. TEXAN
JANUARY 14, 1927

LYNCHINGS IN 1926

The following information is furnished by R. R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute for negroes.

Dear Sir:

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by the Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 in 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside the jails. 2 of the persons lynched were women.

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In 27

were

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Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 negroes, 6 Whites, and 1 Indian. 5, or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

Yours very truly,

R. R. WOTON
Principal

COLUMBIA MO. MISSOURIAN
DECEMBER 31, 1926

LYNCHINGS SHOW INCREASE OF THIRTEEN DURING 1926

Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute Compile Statistics on Outbreaks.

The number of lynchings had been increasing until 1926, when they increased, according to figures compiled by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute of Tuskegee, Ala. There were twenty-nine lynchings in 1926, sixteen in 1925, sixteen in 1924, thirty-three in 1923 and fifty-seven in 1922. There were thirty-three instances in 1926 in which lynchings were prevented, four in the North and twenty-nine in the South.

In four instances convictions were obtained. Of the thirty-four persons thus brought into court, nine were sent to prison, eight of them for terms ranging from four to twenty years, while one was sent for life.

Of the twenty-nine lynched, twenty-two were negroes, six were whites, and one was an Indian. The offenses charged were: Murder, eight; killing or wounding officers, seven; rape or attempted rape, five; attacking, frightening or insulting women, three; burglary, one;

charges not reported, five.

Florida, Texas, Mississippi, and South Carolina ranked in the order named in number of lynchings, the four states accounting for twenty-two of the twenty-nine lynchings.

COLORADO SPGS COLO GAZETTE
JANUARY 6, 1927

COMBATING LYNCHINGS

Lynchings jumped from 16 in 1925 to 29 in 1926, statistics compiled by Tuskegee institute show, but at the same time officers were successful in preventing mob violence in 33 instances and 22 persons indicted for participation in lynchings were convicted and sentenced to prison. The latter facts in some measure compensate for the sharp increase in the number made victims of mobs, and they offer best hope for the future. With local government challenging mob violence, outbreaks will gradually grow more infrequent. The difficulty heretofore has been the tendency to look on lynch law as legitimate, or at least, to treat it passively. Active and vigorous opposition to it will provide a cure.

MISSOURI MO. NEWS-OBSERVER
JANUARY 6, 1927

The Tuskegee Normal Institute of Alabama reports 29 lynchings during 1926, or 13 more than during 1925. The 29 included 22 negroes, 6 whites and one Indian. Florida heads the list with 8 and Texas with 7. We note there were none in Missouri.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Record
JAN 4 1927

THE BLOOD

Southerners, and frier
not comforted by the
the close of the year
lynching activities durin
year there were twenty-
—twenty-two Negroes, six whites and one
Indian. Only two were charged with rape

and three with attempted rape. Florida led the roll of dishonor with 8, Texas followed with 7, Mississippi with 4 and South Carolina with 3. All of these lynchings were in the South, except one that is credited to New Mexico.

During the past few years there was a notable decrease in lynchings. There were 57 in 1922, 33 in 1923, 16 in 1924 and a like number in 1925. The sudden upward curve in the past year bodes little peace or good for the South. Demands for a Federal anti-lynching law, which had subsided with the encouraging subsidence of the evil itself, will be renewed. Our defenses have been sadly impaired by the acts of savage men to whom the laws are of little moment when they interfere with private vengeance. Years of patient, laborious building up of public sentiment against this peculiarly Southern crime have been destroyed.

The fight will have to be begun all over again, the better people of the South aiding the better newspapers. We shall resist, as we have always resisted, any Federal invasion of our domain. But, in the long run, resistance will not avail unless the evil be definitely curbed. And it can not be definitely curbed unless the people elect to public offices men who are endued with right conceptions of justice and the courage to punish offenders against the law. We have seen in South Carolina the consequences and the ignominy that result from having incompetent and weak-kneed men in office, who subordinate justice and morals to popularity and politics.

EL PASO, TEXAS, TIMES-34
JANUARY 1, 1927

29 Lynchings In America In 1926

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Dec. 31 (AP).—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced today.

Florida, with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had seven.

lynchings-1926

Reports on, Sent Press

MARINETTE WIS EAGLE
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1927

PASSING OF MOB LAW.

Statistics compiled by the Tuskegee Institute, while noting the fact that twenty-nine persons were lynched last year, as against sixteen in the previous year, show that in other respects there has been an improvement in this situation which has so disgraced this country in the eyes of its own right-thinking and civilized citizens and with other civilized countries.

In no fewer than thirty-three instances the local authorities were successful in preventing lynchings and twenty-two persons indicted for participation in the administration of "lynch law" were tried and sentenced to terms ranging from four years to life imprisonment.

Discouragement provoked by the increase in number of victims of "Judge Lynch" is more than outweighed by the evident growing disposition in the "mob law belt" to enforce penalties of the law whenever outbreaks of mob violence of this kind occur. Mobs would not now be taking the law into their own hands in certain benighted states had not public opinion countenanced such outrages these many years and had not their public officers abetted them.

Infliction of the death penalty or long prison terms on lynchers in those states in which lynchings still occur will speedily convince them that they are not bigger than the law and that the lyncher, in the eyes of the law, is a murderer.

Though the lyncher is now being punished for his crimes, society is still good to him. Society grants trial by jury to those charged with denying to others that right given to all in this country by the Constitution.

HUDSON (NY) STAR
January 10, 1927

PASSING OF MOB LAW

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HUDSON DAILY

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Though the lyncher is now being punished for his crimes, society is still good to him. Society grants trial by jury to those charged with denying to others that right given to all in this country by the Constitution.

WEDNESDAY O. REPUBLICAN
Jan. 10, 1927

LYNCHING CURVE TURNS UPWARD.

There were 29 lynchings in 1926, according to the Tuskegee Institute. This is an increase of 13 over 1925. All of the lynchings took place in southern states, and in the single state of Florida eight persons, or half of the total number lynched in the entire country in the previous year, were put to death by mobs. Seven were lynched in Texas, four in Mississippi, three in South Carolina, two in Arkansas, and one each in Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, New Mexico and Virginia.

This increase in mob violence, said the Committee on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches in a report prepared several weeks ago, "represents the severest setback since 1922 in the campaign to marshal the churches against lynching." It also represents a severe setback to the press and all other forces that have been striving to reduce this evil, by which death sentences are imposed and executed without judge or jury, without testimony or pleadings, other than the hopeless pleadings of the terrified and helpless victim. In 1925 there were fewer lynchings than there had been in any prior year over a long period, and it seemed that under the influence of enlightened public opinion this disgrace was gradually disappearing. But the 1926 record tends to remove any such misconception.

Nothing that transpired in that year, during which other kinds of "organized crime" continued rampant, is more deplorable. The contempt for real law shown by those who administer mob law is more complete than that displayed by the professional criminal, being a manifestation of a belief that the law of the mob is superior to that of the courts of justice. Two women were among

Jan. - Dec.

the twenty-nine victims of mob violence. The only bright aspect of the Tuskegee report is that courageous officers prevented lynchings in 33 instances, and nine members of lynching parties received prison sentences, one in Georgia being sentenced for life. It is to be hoped that the end of 1927 will see not a further increase in lynching, but a marked increase in the convictions of lynchers, and in the length of sentences imposed on them.

Thompson & Co
Paley & Co

JAN 7 1927

PREVENTED LYNCHINGS

Twenty-nine persons were lynched in the United States last year, just 29 too many, and it was an increase of 13 over the previous year. Two of those lynched were women. The one good thing is this statement in the record compiled by Professor Moton, of Tuskegee Normal School: "There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings—four in the North and 29 in the Southern States." That shows the officers of the law are more vigilant to prevent lynching and that public sentiment demands protection for men from mob violence.

North Carolinians have two causes for profound thankfulness in this connection:

1. There was not a single lynching in the year in North Carolina.
2. There were convictions of persons guilty of lynching and other mob violence.

Let us hope that this year will show the same clean record, with a perfect score of convictions of persons guilty of taking the law into their own hands. Wake county is on trial in the matter of the flogging before Christmas. The men guilty should pay the penalty.

Thompson & Co
Greenleaf & Co
Atlantic City, N. J. Gazette Review

JAN 1 1927

THE RECORD OF MOB MURDER.

The yearly report of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, department of records and research, on lynching in the United States in 1926, or at least the copy which reached this office, was prepared several days before in the belief that the last few days of the old

year would see no more lynchings. That hope was ill founded. Georgia, which had gone almost an entire 12 months without having a negro murdered by a mob, could not stand the strain, and the lynching noted there two days ago raises the total of the year to an even 30.

It is the largest number of lynchings in this country since 1923. It is nearly twice as many as in 1925, which by this institute's records had 16; it was more by 14 than there were in 1924; and it was only three less than the figure of 33 for 1923. Beyond 1923 the number ran higher.

You have then the central fact that whereas for several years the trend has been toward less and less murdering by mobs, the past year shows a sharp breaking away from that tendency and a distinct reversal. Instead of the downward curve, you have a sudden turn upward again. Apparently we have gone into the business of mob murder with renewed interest and fresh courage. The figures are available to point to it.

What that means has already been forecast by the Daily News. The Tuskegee report will be valuable ammunition in the hands of those who are always calling for federal control of lynching by a Dyer bill or any other legislation directed toward the same end. It is the most powerful bit of high explosive they have got hold of in years. If they do not make full use of it, they will be overlooking the best opportunity they have had or are likely to have. For despite the reversal of form in the past year there is still sound reason to believe that in many parts of the south it is becoming more and more difficult for a mob to murder and get away with it. On its face the record points to the inability of the states to handle the lynching problem themselves, and there is plenty of evidence to back that argument. But there is more to the record than what appears on its face.

For instance, Florida. In 1926 Florida mobs murdered eight persons, as against two in 1925 and five in 1924. Florida's eight place that state in the lead, taking the honor that is generally held by

Georgia or Mississippi, and over the long period by Mississippi, Georgia and Texas in that order. The latter three are the prize lynching states, and Texas' seven lynchings in 1926 indicate that they have not lost the art in that empire. But Florida under normal conditions would have no eight lynchings. A Florida which had not been overrun by multitudes of alien population, with the almost countless scum that follows in the wake of a boom whether occasioned by gold mine or real estate El Dorados; which did not have the most complex social problem in the country suddenly thrown on its door-step; which did not have floating thousands of laborers to care for; which did not have its whole life upset by the miracle and the collapse that are history—such a Florida would not have had eight lynchings.

The remainder cannot be explained away so easily. Texas had seven against none in 1925 and only one in 1924. Mississippi's four is less than usual and South Carolina's three (the Aiken affair) are more than since 1921. Two each in Georgia and Arkansas and one each in Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia complete the list. It spreads out thus to include every southern state except North Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Missouri. Of these Oklahoma has not had a lynching since 1923 and North Carolina has not had one since 1921. The best record of any state in the south, where virtually all lynching is done, is the record of North Carolina. Let that go to the everlasting credit of the state. It is the most honorable, the most significant, the most valuable and it ought to be the most prized of all the state firsts.

But it is a record which will be maintained only by the most unceasing vigilance by officials, the most fearless guarding by officers, the most determined efforts by courts and agents of the courts and the most persistent developing of spirit by the entire state.

CHILLICOTHE MO TRIBUNE
JANUARY 4, 1927

23 Lynchings In U. S. During The Year 1926

Editor Tribune:

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the departments of records and research. I find there were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. Twenty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and twelve from officers of the law outside the jails. Two of the persons lynched were women.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Four of these were in northern states and 29 in southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 other instances armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary; 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and 1 for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 Negroes, 6 Whites, and 1 Indian. Five or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

R. R. MOTON, Principal
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Jan. 1.
JANUARY 3, 1927

A Gain In Lynchings

There was a slight increase in the number of lynchings last year over the year before, a sort of flareback,

so to speak. There were twenty-nine during the year. This is less, however, than in 1923 and only about half as many as in 1922.

It is with a feeling of keen regret that we note this increase in such a barbarous custom. Our chagrin is all the greater that one of the lynchings occurred in Tennessee. That is a blot on our fair escutcheon. Our vigilance should be redoubled.

It is our considered opinion, notwithstanding this unfavorable showing, that the lynching habit is dying out. As a rule, officials are more zealous in the protection of accused persons in custody. A healthy public sentiment is also growing perceptibly stronger each year.

There is no plausible defense of lynching in a civilized community. It is murder, pure and simple. The assault of the mob is not so much on the cringing suspect as on the law of the land. Good citizenship is simply irreconcilable with mob law.

We reiterate our belief that lynching is passing out. We have insisted that it is a matter of exclusive state control, but we also insist that the states shall vigorously exercise that control. That they are daily developing a determination to do just that, we have every confidence.

There may yet recur, occasionally, one of those brutal mob murders when vigilance has been relaxed, but they will become progressively less common. Civilization is on the upward trend. It cannot tolerate mob lynchings.

Ironwood, Mich., Globe
MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1927
STILL PERSISTS

From R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, comes the annual report of lynchings in the United States during 1926. It shows that 29 persons were lynched last year. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922.

In other words, just when the American people had a right to expect a better record than was made in 1924 and 1925, there was a slip and the lynchers gained back some of the ground they have lost. The lynchers respected neither color nor sex. Two of their victims were women, six were whites and one was an Indian.

But there is a brighter side, one offering a continuance of hope. Thirty-four persons accused of being members of lynching mobs were taken into court and of this number nine were sentenced to the penitentiary, eight

for terms ranging from four to 20 years and one for life. During the year there were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Four of these were in northern states and 29 in southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In six other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

Lynching is still a favorite pastime in the south, as can be seen by the record of lynchings in 1926. Southern blood is said to be hotter than northern and this may account for the south's record. However, we choose to believe that the south clings to lynching because of the Negro who has always been held in contempt.

Before slavery was abolished, a Negro was worth what he brought on the auction block and no more. He had no rights under the law and the whites administered justice unto him in whatever manner they chose. The rope was most popular in this administration of justice. A habit is difficult to overcome and lynching to the south is just a bad habit. Blood has little to do with it. Contempt for the Negro, a contempt handed down from generation to generation of whites, is the cause of lynching. Gradually the south is mastering its bad habit. It may take years to master but progress, while slow, is surely discernible.

ROY. C. NEWS
Jan. 7, 1927
WHY LYNCHING
STILL PERSISTS

Lynching which was believed to be a piece of savagery which was dying out, had an astonishing and discouraging increase during the year just ended, according to the figures which are compiled annually by R. R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, the school for the training of colored young men and women founded by Booker T. Washington. There were 29 persons lynched in 1926, nearly twice the number, 16, for 1925 and for 1924, although 4 less than the number, 33, for 1923, and 23 less than the number, 57, for 1922.

Of the 29 lynched in 1926, the courts had acquitted one victim, 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12

from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of the persons lynched were women.

It is encouraging to note that in 33 instances officers of the law prevented lynchings and still further encouraging that of this number 29 were in the Southern states, indicating that officers there are more awake to their sworn duty than in the past. Another indication of a more wholesome public opinion is that in 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus brought before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary, 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years and 1 for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, 22 were Negroes, 6 whites and 1 Indian. Five or less than 17 percent of those so put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. Florida, with all its growth and wealth, presents the most unsavory record with 8 lynchings. Other states in the list are: Arkansas, 2; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

Principal Moton presented his statistics without comment but it would be interesting to know to what such an authority assigns such an increase in this most deplorable crime. However as long as supposedly intelligent men and women, here in the North and even in Troy, will comment in such cases as that which distressed this community nearly a year ago, "The miscreant ought to be hung without ceremony and the county saved the expense," we can scarcely look for a wiping out of this crime which is a disgrace to present day civilization.

SAN DIEGO, CAL., TRIBUNE

JANUARY 1, 1927
13 MORE LYNCHINGS
IN 1926 THAN 1925

Associated Press
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Jan. 1.—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announces.

Lynchings-1926
Reports on, Sent Russ.
Refub. 1-13-27
Rensselaer
Ind

PASSING OF MOB LAW

Statistics compiled by the Tuskegee Institute, while noting the fact that twenty-nine persons were lynched last year, as against sixteen in the previous year, show that in other respects there has been an improvement in this situation which has so disgraced this country in the eyes of its own right-thinking and civilized citizens and with other civilized countries.

In no fewer than thirty-three instances the local authorities were successful in preventing lynchings, and twenty-two persons indicted for participation in the administration of "lynch law" were tried and sentenced to terms ranging from four years to life imprisonment.

Discouragement provoked by the increase in number of victims of "Judge Lynch" is more than outweighed by the evident growing disposition in the "mob law belt" to enforce penalties of the law whenever outbreaks of mob violence of this kind occur. Mobs would not now be taking the law into their own hands in certain benighted states had not public opinion countenanced such outrages these many years and had not their public officers abetted them.

Inflicting the death penalty or long prison terms on lynch-ers in those states in which lynchings still occur will speedily convince them that they are not bigger than the law and that the lyncher, in the eyes of the law, is a murderer.

STERLING, COLO. ADVOCATE
JANUARY 6, 1927

LYNCHINGS SHOW GAIN

The tide of mob violence has surged high during the year that is closing. The high hope that public sentiment has worked a change in the conscience of the nation seems to have been dashed. The talk of a federal anti-lynching law, with the Washington government further encroaching upon the prerogatives of the states, is being heard again and in louder tones.

There were twenty-nine persons lynched this year, which is thirteen more than the number of 1925, but still less than half of the total in 1922.

The lynchings cannot be blamed on the failure of the courts to function. But one of the persons lynched had been acquitted. Twenty were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and twelve from officers of the law while outside of jails. Two of the victims were women.

The lynchings all occurred in southern or southwestern states. Twenty-two of the victims were negroes, one was an Indian and the other three were whites.

These statistics are announced by Robert J. Morton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, which was founded by the late Booker T. Washington. Year by year the records of lynching are compiled by this institution and announced without comment, in

Jan. - Dec
a patient effort to arouse the sense of justice that will do away with this great wrong to the negro race and disgrace to the country.

That this effort, in which the Federal Council of Churches and other groups are co-operating, is bearing some fruit is borne out by the fact that thirty-three efforts at lynchings during the present year were thwarted. Four were in northern states and twenty-nine in the South. The mobs were, in most of the cases, evaded, while in a half dozen instances the crowds were stood off by officers who were loyal to their duty. Thirty-four persons involved in lynchings were brought to trial and nine were sent to penitentiaries, one for a term of life.

VALLEJO, CALIF. CHRONICLE
JANUARY 8, 1927

Slipping Backward

Twenty-nine persons were lynched in America during 1926, according to records compiled by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

This is thirteen more than the number for 1925 and thirteen more than the number for 1924. It is four less than the number for 1923, however, and twenty-eight less than the number for 1922.

Twenty-two of the twenty-nine persons lynched were negroes and all but one of the lynchings occurred in southern states.

Perusal of the records for 1924 and 1925 indicated that America was becoming sufficiently civilized that in time the barbarous practice of lynching might totally disappear. This year's setback shows that we are not yet out of danger, however.

FLORENCE, ALA., TIMES
JANUARY 2, 1927

ROBERT M. Moten, negro principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, has compiled some interesting data on lynchings during 1926, giving their cause, whether or not convictions were obtained against the guilty parties, etc. It is interesting to note in the data compiled that Alabama was free from this type of lawlessness during the year, while there was a total increase of 13 throughout the country. Moten's report follows: "I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of the persons lynched were women. There were 33 in-

stances in which officers of the law prevented 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; lynchings. Four of these were in northern states burglary, 1; charge not reported, 1. The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1."

THEODORE A. L. T. TIMES
JANUARY 6, 1927

There was more lawlessness than in 1925, say, in 1926 than in 1925. That's not surprising when you see people growing more and more indifferent as to law and order. It would not surprise us to hear that the number of lynchings in 1927 was greater than in 1926. There's only one way expected to remedy the matter. That is: for of one law that encourages general every one to cease advising violation of law, especially in the presence of the children, and to urge that all law too daring or unreasonable.

(blue laws or others, if our lawmakers adopt them) be observed and re- If we tolerate the violation that encourages general we assist in bringing those who become

Pierre, S. D., Dakotan
THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1927

PASSING ON MOB LAW
Statistics compiled by the Tuskegee Institute, while noting the fact that twenty-nine persons were lynched last year, as against sixteen in the previous year, show that in other respects there has been an improvement in this situation which has so disgraced this country in the eyes of its own right-thinking and civilized citizens and with other civilized countries.

In no fewer than thirty-three instances the local authorities were successful in preventing lynchings and twenty-two persons indicted for participation in the administration of "lynch law" were tried and sentenced to terms ranging from four years of life imprisonment.

Discouragement provoked by the increase in number of victims of "Judge Lynch" is more than outweighed by the evident growing disposition in the "mob law belt" to enforce penalties of the law whenever outbreaks of mob violence of this kind occur. Mobs would not now be taking the law into their own hands in certain benighted states had not public opinion countenanced such outrages these many years and had not their public officers abetted them.

Infliction of the death penalty or long prison terms on lynchers in those states in which lynchings still occur will speedily convince them that they are not bigger than the law and that the lyncher, in the eyes of the law, is a murderer.

Though the lyncher is now being punished for his crimes, society is still good to him. Society grants trial by jury to those charged with denying others that right given to all in this country by the constitution.

Repub. 1001
1-3-27

PASSING OF MOB LAW.
Statistics compiled by the Tuskegee Institute, while noting the fact that twenty-nine persons were lynched last year, as against sixteen in the previous year, show that in other respects there has been an improvement in this situation which has so disgraced this country in the eyes of its own right-thinking and civilized citizens and with other civilized countries.

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Though the lyncher is now being punished for his crimes, society is still good to him. Society grants trial by jury to those charged with denying to others that right given to all in this country by the Constitution.

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., JOURNAL
JANUARY 2, 1927
TWENTY-NINE LYNCHED, ONE IN NEW MEXICO, DURING PAST YEAR

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Jan. 1 (A.P.)—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute showed. Texas had seven, Mississippi four, South Carolina three, Arkansas two, and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia, one each. Of those lynched, 22 were negroes, six white and one Indian.

COVINGTON, LA., COURIER-JOURNAL
JANUARY 2, 1927
A BETTER PUBLIC SENTIMENT

The lynching record for 1926 contains thirteen more mob victims than in 1925, but four less than in 1923 and twenty-eight less than 1922. There were twenty-nine victims during the year. Twenty-two were negroes, six white and one an Indian. Only

one of them had attacked a woman. Five had frightened or insulted women. Murder was the most common offense for which lawless vengeance was taken, accounting for thirteen instances of mob violence.

The utterly inexcusable character of the outrages is disclosed by the fact that twenty of the twenty-nine victims were under arrest and eight of them were removed from jails, the others from the hands of officers. The small number of the "usual crimes," which once were responsible for lynchings appearing in the record furnishes evidence that such offenses themselves are less frequent and that the law is operating with more vigor and certainty.

While the record cannot be called anything but bad so long as a single outbreak of mob violence appears upon it, and it is particularly atrocious to take a prisoner from a jail or the arresting officer, there is another side to the record which is distinctly encouraging. The law had laid its hands on twenty of the twenty-nine whom it executed. How many of these could have been saved but for the negligence, cowardice or connivance of the officers the report does not say, but it does demonstrate that there was no lack of diligence in the law to excuse lawlessness.

With commendable impartiality also the report records that in thirty-three instances officers thwarted mobs, either by removing the prisoners to places of safety or by augmenting the guards. On six occasions they actually repelled bands of armed men who attacked the jails. The significance of these figures should not be minimized. There were sixty-two mobs, thirty-three of which were outwitted or successfully resisted, and in the case of twenty of the other twenty-nine, the law at least had been more energetic than the mobs. More than that, twenty-nine of the thirty-three disappointed attacking forces were in the South, showing how popular sentiment is steeling the resolutions of peace officers. The year also witnessed the conviction of nine lynchers and the indictment of thirty-four.

Considered as a whole, the report shows conclusively that such barbarity no longer can be attributed to a frenzy of fear and hate, that either participates in or condones the execu-

tion of summary justice. The mobsters are composed of a low element, actuated by blood lust. It is a wholesome sign that States feel disgraced by mob violence.

MUNCIE, IND., STAR
Sunday, Jan. 2, 1927
LYNCHINGS IN 1926 WERE 29: 2 WOMEN

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Jan. 1 (A.P.)—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States in 1926, an increase of 13 more than the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute has announced.

Florida, with eight, had the largest number. Texas has seven, Mississippi four, South Carolina three, Arkansas two and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia one each. Of those lynched 22 were colored, six were white and one was an Indian. In 33 instances officers prevented lynchings, 29 of these being in southern states. Thirty-four persons were indicted in connection with lynchings, the institute's report said, nine receiving prison sentences, eight for terms ranging from four to 20 years, and one for life.

One of the mob victims had been acquitted by the courts, the report set out. Twenty of those lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and 12 from officers outside of jails.

Somerset, Ky.
JAN 5 1927
Commonwealth
29 PERSONS LYNCHED IN COUNTRY LAST YEAR

Robert R. Morton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., sends us the following data on the number of lynchings in the country during the past year, an increase of 13 over that of 1925:

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. Twenty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of the persons lynched were women.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Four of these were in northern states and 29 in southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynch-

ers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary: 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and 1 for life.

Of the twenty-nine persons lynched, 22 were Negroes, 6 whites and 1 Indian. Five or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

BUFFALO N. Y. NEWS
JANUARY 3, 1927

YEAR'S LYNCHING RECORD.

The annual report on lynchings in 1926 by R. R. Moton, head of Tuskegee Institute, shows a total of 29 as compared with 16 in 1925. Twenty-two of the victims were negroes, six were whites and one was an Indian. Fifteen of the entire number occurred in the two states of Florida and Texas. Florida, the state which has made such extraordinary business progress, leads in the evil record of lynching.

A very noteworthy feature of this tale of lawlessness is that in nearly all cases the victims were taken by mobs from regular legal custody. That is, the mobs did not go out and catch offenders, but killed accused persons without trial after they had been arrested. In only five of the 29 cases were crimes against women alleged.

There has been a healthful growth of law-abiding sentiment on this subject in the south which deserves the heartiest commendation. There is perhaps more indifference to the matter now in the north than in the south. There should not be indifference anywhere. Lynching is a national disgrace which ought to be ended.

Lynchings-1926

Reports on, sent Press.

TIMES
HARTFORD, CONN

JAN 4 1927

LYNCHING.

Dr. Moton's report on lynching during the past year, printed in another column to-day, is discouraging in that it indicates an increase over the number of such incidents of violence in the previous year. The year 1925, however, was exceptional in this regard, there having been but sixteen of these hideous episodes to record. The number of lynchings in 1926 is less than the number of lynchings in 1922 and 1923, though more than for the two intervening years.

In spite of this immediate increase in lynching it still seems safe to assert that the public conscience on the subject is more acute than it ever has been. Whatever one may feel about the domination of public psychology by "business interests," that influence is working out for good in respect to lynching. As has been shown by the New York World's investigation of a particularly reprehensible lynching in Aiken, South Carolina, business and professional men in southern communities are increasingly sensitive to public opinion on this matter. Lynchings "hurt the town" and "hurt business" and, although those are perhaps not the only convincing reasons for abandoning these assassinations, they are arguments which may be of use in causing southern communities to frown upon the lynch mob and, conceivably, to harry its leaders to some approximation of justice. It is difficult to lure northerners, with their queer Emersonian ideas, to "make your southern home" in a place in which a screaming Negro may at any moment be dragged to the public square and burned alive.

The race problem in the south is probably permanent, as it is likely to be in any region where races are placed in close proximity subject to something like competitive conditions. But, as the Negro advances economically and the whites, of the class which usually engages in lynchings, finds out that it is money in the south's pocket to concede this barbarous sport to the "damned Yankee," there is no reason to give up hoping that lynching will be

some rarer and rarer. The people who count in the south are ashamed of it already.

Wabaton, Ill., Journal-Gazette
Saturday, Jan. 4, 1927

29 PERSONS LYNCHED IN YEAR JUST CLOSED

Records compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, show that there were twenty-nine persons lynched in 1926. This is thirteen more than the number sixteen for 1925, thirteen more than the number sixteen for 1924, four less than the number thirty-three for 1923, and twenty-eight less than the number fifty-seven for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. Twenty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and twelve from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of the persons lynched were women.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Four of these were in northern states and twenty-nine in southern states. In twenty-seven of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In six other instances, armed force was used to repel the men in southern communities are lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the thirty-four persons thus before the courts, nine were sentenced to the penitentiary: Eight for terms ranging from four to twenty years, and one for life.

Of the twenty-nine persons lynched, there were twenty-two negroes, six whites, and one Indian. Five or less than seventeen per cent of those put to death were charged with criminal assault or attempted criminal assault. The offenses charged were: murder, eight; rape, two; attempted rape, three; killing officer of the law five; wounding officer of the law, two; attacking woman, one; insulting woman, one; frightening woman, one; burglary, one; charge not reported five.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, two; Florida, eight; Georgia, one; Kentucky, one; Mississippi, four; New Mexico, one; South Carolina, three; Tennessee, one; Texas, seven; Virginia, one.

WOPKINSVILLE, KY., NEW BR.
JANUARY 5, 1927

LYNCHINGS IN 1926

According to statistics received in a report issued by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute there were 29 lynchings during the year just closed, which is 13 more than in either 1925 or 1924.

This report shows the mob murders in the following states: Florida, 8; Texas, 7; Mississippi, 4; South Carolina, 3; Arkansas, 2; Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia, one each.

The 29 victims of the year are four less than in 1923 and 28 less than in 1922. And more efforts are being made to punish the mob criminals. Members were indicted in four cases, 34 defendants being brought before courts. Because they or their friends terrorized the courts or the witnesses most of them got off, but in one case in Georgia, nine were sentenced to the penitentiary, one for life and eight for terms of four to 20 years.

If there is ever excuse for lynching there was none in the case where eight victims were taken from jails and 12 from officers outside jails. In those cases it should have been clear that the law was already working toward justice.

There are many good officers. They prevented lynchings in 33 other occasions, four in Northern States and 29 in the South.

The report shows 22 negroes lynched, six white, and one Indian. Among the charges were only two of criminal assault, three attempted, eight for murder, and five of killing an officer.

Wherever lynchings continue usually blame rests upon the sheriffs and the courts. Courts in general are responsible to that extent that justice is so slow and so uncertain that mobs think their acts the sole and only solution.

Whenever legal procedure is reformed and speeded up, there will be less grounds for mob violence.

VINCENNES, IND., SUN
Monday, Jan. 3, 1927

LYNCHINGS OF 1926 GREATER THAN IN 1925

R. Morton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute located in Alabama, submits the following report on lynchings in the United States dur-

Jan. - Dec.

ing the year 1926. The list was compiled by the Tuskegee Institute on the Department of Records and research.

"I find there were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims, 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails, 2 of the persons lynched were women.

"There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Four of these were in Northern states and 29 in Southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary, 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and 1 for life.

"Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 Negroes, 6 whites, and 1 Indian. Five or less than 17 percent of these put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officers of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1."

FONCA CITY, OK, NEWS
DECEMBER 31, 1926
LYNCHINGS

Those who are proud of the United States and the record it has made, and nearly all of us are, must blush for one very great sin—that of lawlessness. A considerable number of our citizens do obey most laws, some apparently obey very few of them. In the matter of law enforcement, we believe that we have made little progress in the last few years. The record for lynchings during 1926 shows an increase of almost one hundred percent over 1925. There were 29 as against

16. This is discouraging. No excuse in a civilized country can be found for a lynching. All of these occurred in southern states. Just as great crimes have occurred in the North. For illustration we point to bloody Herrin and to the machine gun warfare of Chicago. Lynching as a crime seems to be more popular in the South. Oklahoma is a southern state. It does not, we are glad to record, stand in the list of states where such murders were perpetrated during the past year. In spite of the millions of good folk in this country, there are a few mean ones in each community, some of whom are not worth killing. It may be that those lynched were of this class. But of course this is no excuse. The law should be allowed to take its course, however doubtful and slow this may be. Rather than taking the law into our own hands, however, we should provide law and courts to act quickly and surely when crimes have been committed. Just so long as persons are permitted to act as the avenger, our laws will be laxly enforced and courts will move slowly. Lynchings and other forms of murder prevent needed reforms.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1926.

THE LYNCHING RECORD.

Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research finds there were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. Twenty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of the persons lynched were women.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In six other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. Of the 29 persons lynched there were 22 negroes, six whites and one Indian.

2319

PITTSBURGH, KAN., SUN
JANUARY 1, 1927

Twenty-nine Are Lynched In U. S. During '26

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.
Dec. 31.—(AP)—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced today.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., NEWS-DEP.
Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1927

LYNCHINGS INCREASED 12 DURING '26

Report From Tuskegee Institute Show 29 Persons Put to Death Without Con- victions.

There were thirteen more lynchings in the United States during 1926 than there were the previous year according to a report just issued by Robert R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. Detailed data on lynchings this year as compared with former years is given out by the department of records and research of the institute.

"I find there were twenty-nine persons lynched in 1926," Moton states. "This is thirteen more than the number sixteen for 1925, thirteen more than the number sixteen for 1924, four less than the number thirty-three for 1923, and twenty-eight less than the number fifty-seven for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims, twenty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and twelve from officers of the law outside of jails, two of the persons lynched were women.

"There were thirty-three instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Four of these were in Northern states and twenty-nine in Southern states. In twenty-seven of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards

augmented or other precautions taken. In six other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the thirty-four persons thus before the courts, nine were sentenced to the penitentiary, eight for terms ranging from four to twenty years, and one for life.

"Of the twenty-nine persons lynched, there were twenty-two negroes, six whites, and one Indian. Five or less than 17 per cent. of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offences charged were: murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officers of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1."

KAUFMAN, TEX., HERALD
DECEMBER 30, 1926

Tuskegee Normal Reports Florida Leads in Lynchings

Principal Robert R. Moton of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute for the training of colored young men and women reports the following lynchings in 1926:

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research. I find there were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. Twenty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails, two of the persons lynched were women.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Four of these were in Northern states and 29 in southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners

were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In six other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary; eight for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and 1 for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 negroes, 6 whites, and 1 Indian, 5 or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder 8; rape 2; attempted rape 3; killing officer of the law 5; wounding officer of the law 2; attacking woman 1; insulting woman 1; frightening woman 1; burglary 1; charge not reported 5.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas 2; Florida 8; Georgia 1; Kentucky 1; Mississippi 4; New Mexico 1; South Carolina 3; Tennessee 1; Texas 7; Virginia 1.

PHILADELPHIA (PA.) BULLETIN
January 1, 1927

29 LYNCHED IN 1926

Gain of Thirteen Over Previous Year
Reported by Tuskegee

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Jan. 1.—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of thirteen over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announces.

Florida, with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had seven, Mississippi four, South Carolina three, Arkansas two and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia one each. Of those lynched, 22 were colored, six white and one an Indian. There were thirty-three instances in which officers prevented lynchings, twenty-nine of these being in Southern States. Thirty-four persons were indicted in connection with lynchings, nine receiving prison sentences, eight for terms ranging from four to twenty years, and one for life.

One of the mob victims had been acquitted by the courts, the report showed. Twenty of those lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails, twelve from officers outside of jails.

Colfax (Wn.) Gazette
December 31, 1926

STATISTICS ON LYNCHINGS

Records Show 29 Persons Lynched in United States in 1926.

Robert R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute sends out information compiled by the Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and re-

search in regard to lynchings as follows:

"I find there were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails, 2 of the persons lynched were women.

"There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings, four of these were in Northern states and 29 in Southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In six other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary; eight for terms ranging from four to 20 years, and one for life.

"Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 negroes, six whites, and one Indian; five or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offences charged were: Murder, eight; rape, two; attempted rape, three; killing officer of the law, five; wounding officer of the law, two; attacking woman, one; insulting woman, one; frightening woman, one; burglary, one; charge not reported, five.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, two; Florida, eight; Georgia, one; Kentucky, one; Mississippi, four; New Mexico, one; South Carolina, three; Tennessee, one; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1."

SAN ANTONIO, THE EXPRESS
DECEMBER 29, 1926

Though long infested—like, in degree most sister States of the South, including Texas—with mob-murderers, masked floggers and others who take the law in their own hands, or break private revenge and give play to savage instincts, Georgia lately had achieved hopeful progress toward wiping out these hideous conditions.

For many years its name stood at or near the top of the annual lynching record, but Georgia was conspicuous by its absence from the mob-murder statistics for the first half of 1926. It suffered a relapse in August, when a white man was taken from Waycross jail and lynched.

Then—in November—Georgia broke all records: Nine of the lynchings were found guilty to murder, and Judge Reed

imposed sentences ranging from four years to life imprisonment!

"This is probably the first time that a member of a lynching mob in any State has been sent to the penitentiary for life," the Manufacturers Record (Baltimore) observed—and doubtless it was Georgia's "first," at any rate. "It will mean that the mob spirit will be held in check, that people will begin to realize the superiority of the law, that judges and juries will dare to convict and send to the penitentiary, if not sometimes to the gallows, those who commit murder by lynching."

Thus early to another Georgia community comes an opportunity—and an obligation—to emulate that salutary example:

A few weeks after he had assisted in prosecuting four men charged with beating a youth to death, Wimberly E. Brown, an attorney, himself was seized by some thirty masked men at Lyons (Toombs County), stripped of his clothing, severely flogged, and then thrown from an automobile at the place of the abduction.

County Judge Hardman has ordered an investigation of this outrage, which obviously was an act of revenge for the victim's part in seeking to convict men accused of the previous crime. The hooded mob's attack thus was directed not only at Mr. Brown personally—it was a villainous assault upon the State of Georgia, for which he was prosecuting that case.

The Commonwealth cannot let this attack go unpunished without suffering a peculiarly heavy loss of prestige. Such inaction in effect would amount to a relapse into the old Georgia—where lynchings and masked floggers performed with entire impunity. Much of the good done by the Coffee County sentences would be sacrificed.

Describing such a condition as this—in the report of his Racial Relations Committee, April 24, 1921—Governor Dorsey of Georgia wrote:

"To me it seems that we stand indicted as a people before the world."

In that document the menace which lurks in mob violence as a weapon of private revenge was fully set forth. The report should be brought out again and all its recommendations be put into effect.

Meanwhile, responsibility for vindicating law and order in Georgia rests upon its officers and courts.

Lynchings - 1926
Report on, sent Press.

ST. LOUIS, MO., TRIBUNE
JANUARY 3, 1927

1926 Lynchings

December 31, 1926. — Editor
Tribune: I send you the following
concerning lynchings for the past
year as compiled by Tuskegee In-
stitute in the Department of Rec-
ords and Research. I find there
were 29 persons lynched in 1926.
This is 13 more than the number
16 for 1925, 13 more than the
number 16 for 1924, 4 less than
the number 33 for 1923, and 29
less than the number 57 for 1922.
The courts had acquitted one of
the victims, 20 of the persons
lynched were taken from the
hands of the law, 8 from jails and
12 from officers of the law outside
of jails. Two of the persons
lynched were women.

There were 33 instances in
which officers of the law prevent-
ed lynchings. Four of these were
in Northern states and 29 in
Southern states. In 27 of the cases
the prisoners were removed or the
guards augmented or other pre-
cautions taken. In 6 other instan-
ces, armed force was used to repel
the would-be lynchers. In 4 in-
stances during the year persons
charged with being connected
with lynching mobs were indicted.
Of the 34 thus before the courts,
9 were sentenced to the peniten-
tiary; 8 for terms ranging from
to 20 years and 1 for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched,
there were 22 Negroes, 6 Whites
and 1 Indian. Five or less than 1
per cent of those put to death
were charged with rape or at-
tempted rape. The offenses
charged were: murder 8; rape 2;
attempted rape 2; attacking wo-
man 1; insulting woman 1;
frightening woman 1; burglary 1;
charge not reported 5.

The states in which lynchings
occurred and the number in each
state are: Arkansas 2; Florida 8;
Georgia 1; Kentucky 1; Missis-
sippi 4; New Mexico 1; South
Carolina 3; Tennessee 1; Texas 7;
Virginia 1.

Yours very truly,

R. R. Moton,

Principal

CORPUS CHRISTI TEX. ALLIED
DECEMBER 31, 1926

A RECORD YEAR.

Near the close of each year reviews are in order. One of
the agencies engaged in making reviews is the Tuskegee Normal
and Industrial Institute, founded by Booker T. Washington for
the training of negro youths. Each year about this time the in-
stitute sends out a record of the lynchings which have cursed the
United States during the preceding twelve months.

The report for 1926 has been issued. Here it is, in all its
grisliness

"There were twenty-nine persons lynched in 1926. This is

thirteen more than the number sixteen, for 1925, thirteen more
than the number for 1924, four less than the number thirty-three
for 1923, and twenty-eight less than the number fifty-seven for
1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. Twenty of the
persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from
jails and twelve from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of
the persons lynched were women.

Last year at this time there was jubilation. Lynching was
on the decline. The same was true of the preceding year. And
this year—well, the record speaks for itself. Let it speak a bit
further. The following table shows the lynchings by states

Arkansas	2
Florida	8
Georgia	1
Kentucky	1
Mississippi	4
New Mexico	1
South Carolina	3
Tennessee	1
Texas	7
Virginia	1

Look at Texas! Isn't that a record to be proud of. Seven
human beings lynched without the semblance of trial; put to
death without testimony of witnesses, without judge or jury,
without a trace of the justice for which we shout so vociferously.
A glorious record, indeed!

Fortunately, there is another side to the picture.

"There were thirty-three instances in which officers of the
law prevented lynchings. Four of these were in northern states
and twenty-nine in southern states. In twenty-seven of the cases
the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other
precautions taken. In six other instances armed force was used
to repel the would-be lynchers. In six other instances persons
charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted.
Of the thirty-four persons thus before the courts, nine were
sentenced to the penitentiary; eight for terms ranging from four
to twenty years, and one for life."

Lynching, it seems, can be prevented. Some day, perhaps,
it will be shamed into keeping the record spotless.

Jan. - Dec.

CHICAGO, ILL., HERALD-NEWS
Friday, Jan. 7, 1927

PASSING OF MOB LAW.

Statistics compiled by the Tuskegee Institute, while noting the
fact that twenty-nine persons were lynched last year, as against
sixteen in the previous year, show that in other respects there
has been an improvement in this situation which has so disgraced
this country in the eyes of its own right-thinking and civilized
citizens and with other civilized countries.

In no fewer than thirty-three instances the local authorities
were successful in preventing lynchings, and twenty-two persons
indicted for participation in the administration of "lynch law"
were tried and sentenced to terms ranging from four years to life
imprisonment.

Discouragement provoked by the increase in number of vic-
tims of "Judge Lynch" is more than outweighed by the evident
growing disposition in the "mob law belt" to enforce penalties of
the law whenever outbreaks of mob violence of this kind occur.

Infliction of the death penalty or long prison terms on lynch-
ers in those states in which lynchings still occur will speedily con-
vince them that they are not bigger than the law and that the
lyncher, in the eyes of the law, is a murderer.

Tho the lyncher is now being punished for his crimes, society
is still good to him. Society grants trial by jury to those charged
with denying to others that right given to all in this country by
the constitution.

SALVATION TEX. NEWS
JANUARY 4, 1927

TEXAS SECOND IN
NUMBER OF LYNCHINGS.

Compilations of lynching statistics for 1926 place Texas in the
humble position of having been exceeded only by Florida in the
number of such outrages. Figures submitted by Principal R. R. Moton
of Tuskegee Institute, which are usually considered authoritative, place
the number of Texas lynchings last year at seven, Florida having
had eight and the total for all states reaching twenty-nine. The
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People counts
only five lynching victims, which, however, still leaves Texas sec-
ond from the top. The society puts the total mob murder toll during
1926 at thirty-three.

Texas boasted a complete absence from lynchings during 1925.
It is a deplorable lapse from that proud position to the one we are
now given alongside of Florida, always one of the worst offenders.
It may be argued that some of the homicides, for example the kill-
ing of three negroes on a ranch in Fort Bend County, can not strictly
be classified as lynchings, since they were committed by small
groups without the knowledge or approval of the people of the com-
munities where they occurred. For that matter, we do not recall
an instance in which a prisoner was taken from official custody and
lynched. But the distinction is certainly nothing to boast of, and
the unsavory notoriety accruing to Texas by reason of its 1926
lynching record should imbue Texans with a determination to make
1927 as free from mob murder as was 1925.

News
Sold to the
CITY COMMERCIAL
JAN 1 1927

LYNCHINGS IN 1926

The record of lynchings in the United States as sent to The News by Major R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, is a record of shame. There were almost twice as many lynchings last year as there were in 1925.

It is gratifying, however, to note that North Carolina has again received a clean bill of health in the matter. State officials, county officials, and jurists have the past year displayed a commendable firmness in curbing all tendencies toward mob violence in the State. They are due credit for North Carolina's record, a record which must be continued, a record which must extend to other states.

There were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. 2 of the persons lynched were women.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 4 of these were in Northern states and 29 in Southern States. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchings. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary; 8 for terms ranging from 2 to 20 years, and 1 for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 Negroes, 6 whites, and 1 Indian. 5 or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offences charged were: Murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

LIMA OHIO STAR
SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1927.
U. S. LYNCHINGS

Lynchings still continue in the United States in spite of legal restraints.

Lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee institute, Tuskegee, Ala., numbered 29. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, four less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922.

The courts had acquitted one of the victims, 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of the persons lynched were women.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Four of these were in northern states and 29 in southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In six other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchings. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, nine were sentenced to the penitentiary—eight for terms ranging from four to 20 years and one for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 negroes, six whites, and one Indian. Five or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with attack. The offenses charged were: Murder, eight; attack, two; attempted attack, three; killing officer of the law, five; wounding officer of the law, two; insulting woman, one; frightening woman, one; burglary, one; charge not reported, five. The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, two; Florida, eight; Georgia, one; Kentucky, one; Mississippi, four; New Mexico, one; South Carolina, three; Tennessee, one; Texas, seven; Virginia, one.

A surprising feature of the statistics is that of the 29 persons lynched six were whites and one Indian. Another unusual thing about the report is that two women were among those lynched. Florida led with eight followed by Texas with seven. Georgia, in the heart of the South, had only one.

Lynching ought not to be tolerated in a civilized country. The day may come when, in an effort to stamp out lynching effectively, it will be made a federal offense.

Metropolis, Ill., Repub. Herald
Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1927
LYNCHINGS IN 1926

The following article with reference to lynchings in the United States the past year, is sent the Republican Herald by Prof. Robert R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, of Tuskegee, Alabama.

Dear Sir:

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. There were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. 2 of the persons lynched were women.

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The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

Yours very truly,
R. R. MOTON.

WASHINGTON (D.C.) POST
January 1, 1927

2 WOMEN AMONG 29 LYNCHED IN PAST YEAR

Increase of 13 Over Total for 1925 Is Announced by Tuskegee Institute.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Dec. 31 (AP)—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States in 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced today. Florida, with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had seven, Mississippi four, South Carolina three, Arkansas two and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee, and Virginia one each.

Of those lynched, 22 were negroes, 6 white and 1 an Indian. There were 33 instances in which officers prevented lynchings, 29 being in Southern states. Thirty-four persons were indicted in connection with lynching, the institute's representatives said, nine receiving prison sentences for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and one for life. One of the mob victims had been acquitted by the courts, the report set out. Twenty of those lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and 12 from officers outside of jails. Offenses charged against those lynched, the institute's report said, were: Murder, 8; criminal assault, 2; attempted criminal assault, 3; killing officers of the law, 5; wounding officers, 2; attacking women, 1; insulting women, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charges not reported, 5.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., VINDICATOR
Jan. 7, 1927
The Year's Lynchings

Last year 29 people were lynched in 10 states, 13 more than in each of the two preceding years. Fifteen of the 29 lynchings occurred in Florida and Texas.

The year's record might be discouraging but for the fact that in 1923 there were 33 lynchings and in 1922 the number was not less than 57, nearly double that of last year.

Officers of the law, with courage to discharge their duties, prevented 33 lynchings last year, and this is one of the most hopeful signs of the times. In the South, which has been disgraced time and again for years by lynchings, public sentiment has been so aroused that officers keep out of the way of mobs bent upon taking human life and have shown the courage to protect prisoners. It is greatly to the credit of the South that the number of lynchings has decreased in a few years, and that so many attempts to prevent the law from taking its

The preservation of law and order is the South's best bid for people from other sections to make their homes there.

Enthroning Rule by Law

ALTHOUGH THERE were more lynchings in the year 1926 than in the preceding year, there are circumstances revealed in the report of Major R. R. Moton of Tuskegee, Alabama, which throw a gleam of hope on a situation which is bad enough at best, but which appears to us to be growing better.

We trust it is not confirmed optimism which causes us to see in the thirty-three instances of attempted lynching that were thwarted by officers of the law a tendency in the south that is decidedly hopeful. That sheriffs and other officials in thirty-three instances repelled those who were trying to lynch persons—usually black—who were in their custody indicates clearly that public opinion is strong enough against lynching as an institution to compel bona fide protection of prisoners and the orderly processes of law.

It will be contended by advocates of the prompt vengeance which lynching implies that law's delays encourages the particular crimes for which lynching oftenest is inflicted. They will tell you that the increase of thirteen cases is due to the lesser terror which the law has than quick and forceful action on the part of a mob without judge or jury. People who dwell in the south are quite insistent that no person north of the Mason and Dixon lines knows what he is talking about when he discusses any phase of the negro question.

We shall not condone crimes committed by negroes, but the effective cure for them lies in the orderly process of law. Their prevention is a matter of public education. The evidence that a more enlightened attitude toward the question begins to prevail affords hope that lynchings of black men will not be continued to be considered the proper punishment for crime.

Jan. 3, 1927

COLUMBUS, O. DISPATCH

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1926.

The principal of the Tuskegee Institute R. R. Moton, keeps a very careful record of the crime of lynching in the different states of the Union. His figures for 1926 might be taken as discouraging, if one's knowledge of the subject did not go more than three years into the past. There were lynchings in ten states during 1926 and the total number of victims was 29. This was 13 more than were thus slain in each of the two preceding years. In 1923, however, the number was 33, and in 1922 no less than 57 persons were thus lawlessly slain. But one would not have to go back many years to reach the time when a year with only 57 lynchings would have seemed to represent a great improvement.

The reason for the general improvement is that the public opinion of the South is demanding more and more insistently that the officers of the states in which lynching has been common shall use reasonable diligence and courage in its prevention. The whole country has heard of the 29 lynchings that occurred during the past year. But few have heard of the fact stated by Principal Moton, that 33 attempted lynchings were prevented by the prompt action of the officers of the law in the localities where the attempts were made. The two states of Florida and Texas were responsible for 15 of the 29 lynchings that occurred, and without doubt their reprehensible failure to prevent such a record will bring upon them a volume of criticism which will help to produce a better record for the future. Their tumble back towards barbarism is a poor advertisement.

FAIRFIELD LA LEDGER

JANUARY 4, 1927

THE LYNCHING SCORE

Twenty-nine persons were lynched in the United States last year, according to the score kept at the Tuskegee Institute, Booker T. Washington's old school. This is thirteen, or nearly twice as many, as in the previous year. Back in 1922 there were fifty-seven lynchings and the number had decreased steadily until this year.

It is possible that the lynching of one person has some effect upon the action of another community and helps to incite the mob spirit. Suggestion is a powerful influence and sentiment builds up fast as precedence leads the way. But we suspect that, except in the long run, the tale of lynchings from year to year is merely the story of detached atrocious crimes, emotional leadership, or the excitability of remote communities.

A year or two ago a mob not far from here was all warmed to the task of hanging a stranger in the neighborhood as the result of a weird story told by a little girl and which she afterward admitted was untrue. The mob worked itself into a mighty excitement and all but had the victim strung up before the story was discovered.

And that was in Iowa, where people are more temperate than in the south and where we cool off during the winters and do not get our blood so heated during the summers. The mob swelled with a great virtue, and besides there was a thrill about hunting down a man that was not often to be experienced. There was safety in numbers, to boot.

Transfer the scene to the south where passions run high, and make the victim a negro, and you have a fine setting for a loathsome crime. And because negroes so lately have been property in that part of the country and have not yet risen to industrial independence, you have a situation where excited whites may pursue and hang a negro or burn him at the stake in a frenzy of virtuous accomplishment—and no odds asked.

We believe that lynching is growing more and more

in disfavor, and that the general average of the years proves that fact. But any year is likely to see a sudden rise of the curve, merely because here and there men's passions have outrun their reason, or the provocation seems to be great.

The Tuskegee institute perhaps is doing more to bring down this curve than any other influence in the south, by making the negro an independent and valuable member of society and fostering his ambition and his pride of serious achievement. All over the south there are graduates of this school who have won the respect of their communities, and who are modest and assuming in their work of advancing the race. These are not the ones who are lynched, nor do their followers stand in much danger.

But Tuskegee ought not to be discouraged if on occasion the number of lynchings rises suddenly. The country would stand aghast at a hundred in one year, but that would mean only that a hundred communities had lost their heads, and might not mean at all that the country had risen in unleashed anger against the blacks.

NEW ORLEANS LA STATES
DECEMBER 30, 1926

A Clean Slate

VIEW of the growing public sentiment in the South against mob law it is regrettable to learn from the report of President Moton of Tuskegee that the lynchings during 1926—twenty-nine—exceeded those of 1925 by 13 and of 1924 also by 13, though they were less by 4 than in 1923 and by 28 than in 1922.

What to us is especially gratifying is that although 28 of the 29 lynchings occurred in the South, Louisiana showed a clean slate. When it is considered how large our colored population is and the fact that there were crimes committed in 1926 that in earlier years would have provoked violence, the fact that not a single lynching took place in Louisiana bears testimony to the efficiency of our police officials and the changing attitude of her people.

Of the 29 lynchings Florida with 8, Texas with 7, Mississippi 4 and South Carolina with 3, furnished 22. Arkansas had 2 and Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and New Mexico 1 each. North Carolina and Alabama, like Louisiana, escaped without any.

A phase of the report which gives encouragement is that, despite the bad record of 1926, made so by Florida and Texas, conditions are bettering. Is the fact that in 33 instances officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these 29 were in the Southern States. In four instances indictments followed lynchings and of the 34 who were tried 8 were sentenced to long terms in the penitentiary.

LYNCHING RECORD.

There were twenty-nine persons lynched in 1926. This is thirteen more than the number sixteen for 1925, thirteen more than the number sixteen for 1924, four less than the number thirtythree for 1923, and

2321
twentyeight less than the number fiftyseven for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. Twenty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and twelve from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of the persons lynched were women. There were thirtythree instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Four of these were in northern states. Twenty-nine in southern states. In twentyseven of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In six other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of thirtyfour persons thus before the courts, nine were sentenced to the penitentiary, eight for terms ranging from four to twenty years and one for life. Of the twenty-nine persons lynched, there were twentytwo negroes, six whites, and one Indian.

Five or less than seventeen per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, eight; rape, two; attempted rape, three; killing officer of the law, five; wounding officer of the law, two; attacking woman, one; insulting woman, one; frightening woman, one; burglary, one; charge not reported five. The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, two; Florida eight; Georgia, one; Kentucky, one; Mississippi, four; New Mexico, one; South Carolina, three; Tennessee, one; Texas, seven; Virginia, one; Crawfordville, Ind. Review

Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1927

BIGGER NUMBER OF LYNCHINGS IN YEAR 1926

TWENTY-NINE PERSONS, INCLUDING TWO WOMEN, WERE LYNCHED DURING YEAR

(By the Associated Press)
Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Jan 2 — Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year, the Tuskegee normal and industrial institute announced today.

Florida, with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had seven, Mississippi four, South Carolina three, Arkansas two and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia one each. Of those lynched 22 were negroes, six white and one an Indian. There were 33 instances in which officers prevented lynchings, 29 of these being in southern states. Thirty-four persons were indicted in connection with lynchings, the institute's report said, nine receiving prison sentences, eight for terms ranging from four to twenty years, and one for life. One of the mob victims had been acquitted by the courts, the report set out. Twenty of those lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails, 12 from officers outside of jails.

Offenses charged against those lynched the institute's report said were: murder 8, rape 2, attempted rape 3, killing officers of the law 5, wounding officer 2, attacking woman 1, insulting woman 1, frightening woman 1, burglary 1 charge not reported 5.

COLUMBIA, TENN. HERALD

JANUARY 8, 1927

LYNCHINGS.

Figures compiled by Tuskegee Institute show that there were 22 recorded lynchings last year, a gain of 13, or nearly fifty per cent., over each of the two previous years. Every one of these lynchings occurred in Southern states, Tennessee, with one such crime, breaking into the record for the first time in three years.

The record is a discouraging one to those of the South who believe in law and order, and in the enforcement of equal justice to all. Lynchings are an inexcusable affront to organized society, the practice of summarily condemning a suspect, and inflicting punishment without a legal trial cannot be condoned by any civilized people. Yet the practice continues, to the discredit of the entire South, to the few who actually take part in such proceedings, and to the many who ignore or condone the practice, and who take no steps to see that violators of the law in this manner are punished legally according to their deserts.

The lynching record for 1923 is a black one, it is a blot on the fair name of the people of every state where these excesses occurred. But there is one bright spot in the record, which gives hope of an awakening of citizens and officials to a greater sense of their responsibility in enforcing the law.

It is encouraging to note that in no less than 33 instances officers of the law, by courageously doing as they had taken oath to do, succeeded in preventing lynchings. Twenty-nine of these successful interventions with lynchings were in Southern states.

It is further encouraging to note that no less than 34 persons were actually indicted by the courts for their connections with lynchings. Of this number, nine were given sentences, the longest being life imprisonment, the shortest being four years in the penitentiary. No persons were indicted in connection with the lynching in Tennessee.

The record is not a good one, but it can and will be bettered in the future, as Southern citizens come to a fuller realization of they owe to organized society, and feel more deeply their own responsibility for the race problem, out of which grows most of the lynchings. The South is awakening, in this as in other matters, but it is a matter of years and not days before slow education now being carried forward by courageous leaders among the citizenry of the new South bears fruit sufficient to put an entire stop to the nefarious lynching curse. In the meantime, every citizen accused of a crime will be accorded the same legal hearing before punishment is administered.

THE BLOODY ROLL.

Southerners, and friends of the South, are not comforted by the statistics, coming at the close of the year from Tuskegee, of lynching activities during 1926. During the year there were twenty-nine persons lynched—twenty-two Negroes, six whites and one Indian. Only two were charged with rape and three with attempted rape. Florida led the roll of dishonor with 8, Texas followed with 7, Mississippi with 4 and South Carolina with 3. All of these lynchings were in the South, except one that is credited to New Mexico.

During the past few years there was a notable decrease in lynchings. There were 57 in 1922, 33 in 1923, 16 in 1924 and a like number in 1925. The sudden upward curve in the past year bodes little peace or good for the South. Demands for a Federal anti-lynching law, which had subsided with the encouraging subsidence of the evil itself, will be renewed. Our defenses have been sadly impaired by the acts of savage men to whom the laws are of little moment when they interfere with private vengeance. Years of patient, laborious building up of public sentiment against this peculiarly Southern crime have been destroyed.

The fight will have to be begun all over again, the better people of the South aiding the better newspapers. We shall resist, as we have always resisted, any Federal invasion of our domain. But, in the long run, resistance will not avail unless the evil be definitely curbed. And it can not be definitely curbed unless the people elect to public offices men who are endowed with right conceptions of justice and the courage to punish offenders against the law. We have seen in South Carolina the consequences and the ignominy that result from having incompetent and weak-kneed men in office, who subordinate justice and morals to popularity and politics.

More Lynchings.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE'S record of lynchings during last year shows there were twenty-nine, or thirteen more than in 1925 or 1924. But in 1923 there were thirty-three lynchings and in 1922 there were fifty-seven. Twenty of last year's mob victims were taken from the hands of the law. These persons accused of crime were about to receive trials to determine their guilt of innocence when mobs assumed the role of judge, jury and executioner. Their killers did not have even the flimsy excuse that the accused would otherwise escape punishment. Utter contempt and defiance of the law was shown by those pretending to be administrators of justice.

In thirty-three instances officers of the law, by taking a determined stand, prevented lynchings. They were true to their oaths of office. Nine members of lynching mobs were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment, one for life. Of the twenty-nine persons lynched, only seven were accused of attacking women, the offense which is so frequently cited as justifying mob murders. Florida had eight lynchings, Texas seven, Mississippi four, South Carolina three, Arkansas two and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia one each. Lynching is still a distinctively southern crime.

In his recent message to Congress President Coolidge said, referring to our Negro citizens: "Not only their remarkable progress, their devotion and their loyalty, but our duty to ourselves under our claim that we are an enlightened people requires us to use all our power to protect them from the crime of lynching." The movement at the last session of Congress to enact a Federal anti-lynching law may be revived in the light of these shocking figures for 1926.

COLUMBIA, TENN. JMI & TRIBUNE
JANUARY 7, 1927

Increase In the Number of Lynchings

Among the other things being done at that splendid and great institution at Tuskegee, Alabama, for the benefit of the old-time negro slave race, is the keeping a record of lynchings. Its most recent report shows that there were twenty-nine persons put to death in the year 1926, which was an increase of thirteen over that of the previous year. Among those lynched last year three of them were women.

Something in the nature of an offset to the ugly act, the statement is made that thirty-four indictments have been found against parties participating in lynching and nine convictions followed by prison sentences.

Fourteenth Amendment prohibiting any state from denying to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. Continuance of lynching makes some attempt at federal curb of the law sooner or later inevitable.

Laws passed for the protection of human lives are not in any respect qualified by the color of one's skin or the texture of one's hair.

In a brief editorial on the subject of lynching, in the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin that paper remarks: "The increase in 1926 will probably cause renewed demand for the enactment of some federal check on the crime, such as the Dyer bill, originally introduced in 1920 and passed by the house in January, 1922. This makes lynchings federal offenses, which may be tried in United States courts, and lays a fine of \$10,000 on the county in which a lynching takes place. The right of congress to pass such legislation is based by its advocates on the

Lynchings-1926
Reports on Sent Press.
Asheville, N. C.

2322

New Beach, Fla.

Press
JAN 4 1927

A BLACK RECORD

With Florida heading the list four southern states contributed 22 of the 29 lynchings recorded in the United States during 1926, according to figures compiled by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. Texas, Mississippi and South Carolina ranked in the order named after Florida as the biggest contributors to the total of illegal executions.

Until last year there had been a steady falling off in lynchings since 1922, when there were 57. The years 1924 and 1925 each had 16. But the number of cases in which lynchings were prevented was even greater than the successful attempts. During the year there were 33 instances in which mobs were prevented from carrying out their purpose, four of them occurring in the North and 29 in the South.

Not all of the victims of lynch law were negroes, six being white and one was an Indian. Murdered among the causes for mob violence eight of the victims being accused of taking human life. Seven persons were lynched for killing or wounding officers and rape or attempted rape was the alleged crime in five cases. Three persons met death at the hand of mobs after being accused of frightening or insulting women and in one case burglary was the crime. In the remaining five cases to charge were not reported.

About the only encouraging feature of the year's lynching record is the fact that convictions were obtained against those participating in four of them. Nine received prison sentences ranging from four to 20 years and one was given a life term.

Notwithstanding these notable exceptions the punishment of those guilty of taking part in mob violence remains a difficult matter and so long as this is true lynch law will continue to be a blot on American civilization.

Twenty-Nine Persons Lynched During '26

Principal of Tuskegee Institute Announces Statistics on Lynchings.

R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute for negroes, located at Tuskegee, Alabama, announces statistics regarding 1926 lynchings as follows:

"I find there were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims; 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of the persons lynched were women.

"There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Four of these were in northern states and 29 in southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchings. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary; 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and 1 for life.

"Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 negroes, 6 whites, and 1 Indian. Five or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1."

STAYTON MO. ADVOCATE
DECEMBER 31, 1926
TWENTY-NINE PERSONS
LYNCHED PAST YEAR

Of This Number 22 Were Negroes, Six White and One Indian—13 More Than Last Year.

The Watchman-Advocate today received the following letter from Robert R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute in Alabama, regarding lynchings in the United States the past year:

"I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research. I find there were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. Twenty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of the persons lynched were women.

"There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Four of these were in Northern States and 29 in Southern States. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In six other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchings. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, nine were sentenced to the penitentiary, eight for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and one for life.

"Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 negroes, 6 whites and 1 Indian. Five or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

"The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1."

FAIRFIELD LA LEDGER
JANUARY 3, 1927
More Lynchings During
1926 Than Year Before

Tuskegee Institute, which keeps track of such things, sends out the following statistics against lynchings:

There were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. Twenty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of the persons lynched were women.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Four of these were in northern states and 29 in southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 other instances, armed forces was used to repel the would be lynchings. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynchings mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary: 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and 1 for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 negroes, 6 whites, and 1 Indian. 5 or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

OSKALOOSA LA HERALD
JANUARY 1, 1927

29 PERSONS WERE LYNCHED IN 1926

OFFICERS SAVED THIRTY-THREE
OTHERS FROM SAME FATE

2322
FLORIDA TOPPED THE LIST

Eight Paid the Price for Crimes in Florida. Texas Next With Seven. Twenty-two of the Victims Were Negroes.

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, Jan. 1—According to records compiled by the Tuskegee Institute there were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923 and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. 2 of the persons lynched were women.

Officers Saved 33 Others

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 4 of these were in northern states and 29 in Southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchings. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary: 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and 1 for life.

Twenty-two of Victims Negroes

Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 Negroes, 6 whites, and 1 Indian. 5 or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas 2, Florida 8, Georgia 1, Kentucky 1, Mississippi 4, New Mexico 1, South Carolina 3, Tennessee 1, Texas 7, Virginia 1.

LYNCHING RECORD UNITED STATES FOR YEAR CLOSED

occurred and the number in each state, are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas 7; Virginia, 1.

SAN ANTONIO TEX. EXPRESS
JANUARY 1, 1927

Lynching Record for 1926

To the Editor of San Antonio Express:
I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year, as compiled by

The research department of the Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., a school for the training of colored young men and women.

Records and Research: I find there were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number (16) for 1925, 13 more than the number (16) for 1924, four less than the number (33) for 1923, and 28 less than the number (57) for 1922.

The courts had acquitted one of the victims. Twenty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of the persons lynched were women. There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Four of these were in Northern States and 29 in Southern States. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In six instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, nine were sentenced to the penitentiary: eight for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and one for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 negroes, 6 whites and 1 Indian. Five, or less than 17 per cent of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were, murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5. The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas 7; Virginia, 1.

R. R. MOTON,

Principal, Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

1926 LYNCHING TOTAL FOR U. S. ANNOUNCED

Total Instances of Mob Violence
Placed at 29, Florida Leading
other States with 8

Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, and increase of 13 over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced Friday.

Florida, with 8, had the largest number, figures compiled by the Institute showed. Texas had 7, Mississippi 4, South Carolina 3, Arkansas 2 and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico Tennessee and Virginia 1 each.

Of those lynched 22 were negroes 6 white and 1 Indian. There were 33 instances in which officers prevented lynchings, 29 of these being in Southern States. Thirty-four persons were indicted in connection with lynchings, the institute's report said, 9 receiving prison sentences, 8 for terms ranging for 4 to 24 years and 1 for life.

One of the mob victims had been acquitted by the Courts, the report set out. Twenty of those lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers outside of jails.

Offenses charged against those lynched, the institute's report said were: Murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officers of the law, 5; wounding officer, 2; attacking women, 1; insulting women, 1; frightening women, 1; burglary, 1; charges not reported, 5.

ALABAMA, IND. TRUTH

Thursday, Jan. 20, 1927

TUSKEGEE INFLUENCE BEING MANIFESTED

(Indianapolis Star)
The seed that Booker T. Washington sowed in teaching the ways of better living to the Negroes of the Alabama black belt is bearing good fruit. Young women in his school at Tuskegee received an education that fitted them for the teaching needed all through the region, and were also trained in the simpler domestic arts, the importance of cleanliness and sanitation and were urged by their instructors and by Washington himself to impart that knowledge wherever possible. Later he established an annual celebration to which the Negroes of the cabins were invited and where they saw for themselves some of the niceties of living. They were greatly interested, and then there ambition

for something better in their own homes was aroused. From Tuskegee too, as time went on, a movable school—an agricultural truck—went out for the purpose of encouraging more diversified farming and its methods.

The people were poor; they had never learned thrift; the most of them had never seen much outside of their own homes and they didn't know enough of the ways of better living to make even their little cabins into more attractive homes. Such reforms take time, but once the knowledge was gained and ambition born, improvement began. A recent report from the region tells that now since the movable school is no longer needed, people along the roads are moving back into more attractive locations in the woods. The first coat of paint or whitewash was applied to 3,200 Negro farm houses scattered through the South last year because of the help and encouragement given by the 177 Negro agricultural agents co-operatively employed by the United States department of agriculture and the state colleges. To have a white house in the woods is now much desired by the colored people.

Many Negro farmers are now said to take great pride in their clean, attractive farm homes with glass windows, where there used to be only shutters; the convenient door steps where there were none before; a good well and attractive shade trees and shrubbery. Women and girls do their part in improving the interior of the homes. They have the help of Negro home demonstration agents, of whom there are 115 at work in the South. Under their direction the women make curtains, really beautiful rugs, comfortable, sanitary mattresses and screens for the windows and doors. Also they are taught how to keep the homes clean. Nearly three thousand Negro homes have been made more pleasant in this way in the last year. When a rivalry for having the most attractive improvements is once developed, progress is rapid. If Booker Washington can look back on his old field of labor, he knows that the work he did was good.

One In Virginia

Records compiled by the Tuskegee Institute, famous negro college, in reference to lynchings activities throughout the United States show that 29 persons were lynched in the year of 1926.

This is 13 more than the number for 1925, 13 more than the number for 1924, 4 less than the number for 1923, and 28 less than the number for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims, 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. 2 of the persons lynched were women.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 4 of these were in Northern states and 29 in Southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary; 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and 1 for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 negroes, 6 whites, and 1 Indian. 5, or less than 17 per cent of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: murder, 8; rape, 2; the help of Negro home demonstration agents, of whom there are 115 the law, 5; wounding officers of the law, 2; attacking women, 1; insulting women, 1; frightening women, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

KANSAS CITY MO JOURNAL
JANUARY 1, 1927

29 LYNCHED IN 1926.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA.
Dec. 31.—(A. P.) Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States in 1926 an increase of thirteen over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute announced today.

Requiem
Jan 16 1927
ELEANOR N. JONES

JAN
29 VICTIMS OF
"JUDGE LYNCH"

This Number Put to
Death by Mob In 1926—

Lynchings - 1926
Reports on, Sent Press.
SENTINEL
Waterville Me.
JAN 14 1927

The Shame of Lynchings

The records concerning lynchings in the United States have been compiled by the Department of Records and Research in Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. This report shows that contrary to the general understanding lynchings in our country have not fallen off materially in recent years.

The figures stand 29 in 1926, 13 more than in 1925 and also in 1924. But this is 4 less than in 1923 and 28 less than in 1922. In the latter year there seemed to be an epidemic of lynchings which fell off the next year, but started upward the following years.

The courts had acquitted one of the victims 20 were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two women were lynched. In 33 instances the officers of the law prevented lynchings, 4 in the Northern and 29 in the Southern states. Of the 34 persons who were brought before the courts charged with being engaged in lynchings nine were sentenced to the penitentiary.

Of the 29 persons lynched 22 were negroes, 6 whites and one Indian. Only 5 of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape, disproving the claim that this crime was the one aimed at by mobs taking the law into their own hands. All the cases where the mobs succeeded in their nefarious schemes were pulled off in the Southern states.

What can we say of the civilization which tolerates such crimes, mostly against a defenceless race? Does not the record make every upright citizen hang his head in shame? Are we still at that stage where mob law finds some justification because courts and officers

are unable or unwilling to suitably punish crime? Does any one claim that these negroes are in more danger than other persons of escaping the clutches of the law? Are they more given to criminal acts than the white people among whom they live?

Some one may say what are two or three score such deaths compared to the millions that remain alive and unmolested? The principle is the same whether one, 100 or 1000 are lynched. Every American citizen, black or white, should be protected in his right to a fair trial and legal punishment if he is convicted of crime.

This condition involves the question of state rights and national authority. It is indeed a hard proposition to deal with, but some way ought to be found to correct this shameful condition.

LYNCHING CURVE TURNS UPWARD.

There were 29 lynchings in 1926, according to the Tuskegee Institute. This is an increase of 13 over 1925. All of the lynchings took place in southern states, and in the single state of Florida eight persons, or half of the total number lynched in the entire country in the previous year, were put to death by mobs. Seven were lynched in Texas, four in Mississippi, three in South Carolina, two in Arkansas, and one each in Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, New Mexico and Virginia.

This increase in mob violence, said the Committee on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches in a report prepared several weeks ago, "represents the severest setback since 1922 in the campaign to marshal the churches against lynching." It also represents a severe setback to the press and all other forces that have been striving to reduce this evil, by which death sentences are imposed and executed without judge or jury, without testimony or pleadings, other than the hopeless pleadings of the terrified and helpless victim. In 1925 there were fewer lynchings than there had been in any prior year over a long period, and it seemed that under the influence of enlightened public opinion this disgrace was gradually disappearing. But the 1926 record tends to remove any such misconception.

Nothing that transpired in that year, during which other kinds of "organized crime"

continued rampant, is more deplorable. The contempt for real law shown by those who administer mob law is more complete than that displayed by the professional criminal being a manifestation of a belief that the law of the mob is superior to that of tribunals of justice. Two women were among the twenty-nine victims of mob violence. The only bright aspect of the Tuskegee report is that courageous officers prevented lynchings in 33 instances, and nine members of lynching parties received prison sentences, one in Georgia being sentenced for life.

It is to be hoped that the end of 1927 will see not a further increase in lynching, but a marked increase in the convictions of lynch-ers, and in the length of sentences imposed on them.

Democrat
St. Madison, Mo.
Is

1-15-27
EDITORIAL

THE LYNCHING SCORE.

Twenty-nine persons were lynched in the United States last year, according to the score kept at the Tuskegee Institute, Booker T. Washington's old school. This is 13 more, or nearly twice as many, as in the previous year. Back in 1922 there were 57 lynchings and the number had decreased steadily until this year.

It is possible that the lynching of one person has some effect upon the action of another community and helps to incite the mob spirit. Suggestion is a powerful influence and sentiment builds up fast as precedent leads the way. But we suspect that, except in the long run, the tale of lynchings from year to year is merely the story of detached atrocious crimes, emotional leadership, or the excitability of remote communities.

A year or two ago a mob not many miles from here was all warmed to the task of hanging a stranger in the neighborhood as the result of a weird story told by a little girl and which she afterward admitted was untrue. The mob worked itself into a mighty excitement and all but had the victim strung up before the story was discovered.

And that was in Iowa where people are more temperate than in the south and where we cool off during the winters and do not get our blood so heated during the summers. The mob swelled with a great virtue, and besides there was a thrill about hunting down a man that was not often to be experienced. There was safety in numbers, to boot.

Transfer the scene to the south where passions run high, and make the victim a Negro, and you have a fine setting for a loathsome crime. And because Negroes so lately have been property in that part of the country and have not yet risen to industrial independence, you have a situation where excited whites may pursue

his pride of serious achievement. All over the south there are graduates of this school who have won the respect of their communities, and who are modest and unassuming in their work of advancing the race. These are not the ones who are lynched, nor do their followers stand in much danger.

But Tuskegee ought not to be discouraged, if on occasion the number of lynchings rises suddenly. The country would stand aghast at 100 lynchings in one year, but that would mean only that 100 communities had lost their heads, and might not mean at all that

of virtuous accomplishment and no odds asked. We believe that lynching is growing more and more in disfavor, and the general average of the years proves that fact. But any year is likely to see a sudden rise of the curve, merely because here and there men's passions have outrun their reason, or the provocation seems to be great.

The Tuskegee Institute, perhaps, is doing more to bring down this curve than any other influence in the south by making the Negro an independent and valuable

2323
The country had risen in unrelenting protest against the

Mexico, 1. South Carolina 3; Tennessee 1, Texas 7; Virginia

set out. Twenty of those lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and 12 from officers outside of jails. Offense charged against those lynched, the institute's report said were: murder 8, rape 2, attempted rape 3, killing officer of the law 5, wounding officer 2, attacking woman 1, insulting woman 1, frightening woman 1, burglary 1 charge not reported 5.

outside of jails.

Offenses charged against those

lynched, the institute's report said, were: Murder, eight; criminal assault, two; attempted assault, three; killing officer of the law, five; wounding officer, two; attacking woman, one; insulting woman, one; frightening woman, one; burglary one; charge not reported, five.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings; 4 of these were in Northern states and 29 in Southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary—8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years and 1 for life.

"Of the 29 persons lynched there were 22 negroes, 6 whites and 1 Indian. Five, or less than 17 per cent. of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, 8; rape 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 2; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking women, 1; insulting woman 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported 5.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1. MONTGOMERY, ALA., ADVERTISER JANUARY 5, 1927

NO LYNCHINGS IN ALABAMA

In recent years it has been the exception rather than the rule for a lynching to occur in Alabama in a given twelve-month period. Again in 1926 according to records gathered by the statisticians at Tuskegee Institute, not a single lynching was reported in Alabama, a state in which mobs had killed a total of 300 persons since 1888.

Alabama is justly proud of its recent record. Public opinion in this State has turned steadily against mob violence as an agency of retribution. Most of our political leaders and most of our editors have been sound on this question, and their leadership is now bearing fruit.

GEORGIA, HOWEVER, COMES WITH CLEAN SCORE FOR THE YEAR AS TO NEGROES.

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 28.—A sharp increase in the number of persons lynched during the past year as compared with 1925 is noted in the annual report of Tuskegee bureau of research, which shows that 29 such deaths were reported during the past year. This number is 13 more than those lynched during 1925. Florida led the country in mob violence.

An outstanding citation of the report discloses the fact that Georgia, the state which, since 1888, in point of totals, had led the world in lynchings, did not lynch a single negro last year. There was but one lynching in the state during the year and the victim was a white man.

R. R. Morton, head of the institution, makes the following report:

"There were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number of 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number of 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number of 33 for 1922, and 28 less than the number of 57 for 1921. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. Twenty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law—8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of the persons lynched were women.

29 LYNCHINGS SHOW INCREASE

TWO WOMEN AMONG 29 PERSONS KILLED IN 1926; GEORGIA AT END OF LIST.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Jan. 1. —Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial announced today.

Florida, with eight had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had seven, Mississippi four, South Carolina three, Arkansas two and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia one each.

Of those lynched, 22 were negroes, six white and one Indian. There were 33 instances in which officers prevented lynchings, 29 of these being in Southern states. Thirty-four persons were indicted in connection with lynchings, the institute's report said, nine receiving prison sentences, eight for terms ranging from four to 20 years and one for life.

One of the mob victims had been acquitted by the courts, the report set out. Twenty of those lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and 21 from officers

GEORGIA'S LYNCHING RECORD SHOWS MARKED IMPROVEMENT

Tuskegee Institute, Ala. 12-31 26 Dear Sir:

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted 1 of the victims, 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. 2 of the persons lynched were women.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 4 of these were in Northern states and 29 in Southern States. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary; 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years and one for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 negroes, 6 whites, and 1 Indian. 5 or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: murder 8; rape 2; attempted rape 3; killing officer of law 5; wounding officer of law 2; attacking woman 1; insulting woman 1; frightening woman 1; burglary 1 charge not reported 5.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Ark. 2; Florida 8, Georgia 1; Kentucky 1; Miss., 4, New

29 LYNCHINGS DURING 1926

Record Shows Increase of Thirteen

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Dec. 31 (AP)—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced today.

Florida, with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had seven, Mississippi four, South Carolina three, Arkansas two and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia one each. Of those lynched, 22 were colored, six white and one an Indian.

TWENTY-NINE LYNCHINGS. Increase of 13 Over Previous Year in the United States.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Dec. 31 (AP)—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced today. Florida, with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had seven, Mississippi four, South Carolina three, Arkansas two and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia one each. Of those lynched, 22 were negroes, six white and one an Indian. There were 33 instances in which officers prevented lynchings, 29 of these being in southern states. Thirty-four persons were indicted in connection with lynchings, the institute's report said, nine receiving prison sentences, eight for terms ranging from four to 20 years and one for life. One of the mob victims had been acquitted by the courts, the report

LYNCHINGS IN UNITED STATES ON INCREASE

Twenty-Nine Recorded During 1926. Sharp Increase Over Previous Year. 22 Negroes, 6 Whites, 1 Indian Victims Of Mob Violence.

Florida Leads With Nine Lynchings To Her Credit. Two Women Were In The Number.

According to a report coming from Tuskegee Institute, there has been a sharp increase in lynchings in the United States during this year over that of last.

Unfaithful officers of the law have allowed most of the victims to be taken from them without tangible efforts to prevent.

In sending out this information, Prof. Robert R. Moton has this to say:

"I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. 2 of the persons lynched were women.

"There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings, 4 of those were in Northern states and 29 in Southern states. In 27 of these cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 other instances armed force was used to repel the would be lynchings. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus be-

fore the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary: 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and 1 for life.

"Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 Negroes, 6 whites, and 1 Indian. 5 or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offences charged were: murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 1; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

Yours very truly,

R. R. MOTON,

Principal.

WARSHAW, TEX. NEWS
JANUARY 1, 1927

**29 PERSONS
LYNCHED IN
U. S. IN 1926**

By the Associated Press.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Dec. 31.—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced today.

Florida with eight had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had 7, Mississippi 4, South Carolina 3, Arkansas 2, and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia one each. Of those lynched, twenty-two were negroes, six white and one an Indian.

Lewistown, Mont., Argus
THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1927.
Lynch Record for 1926 Shows Marked Increase

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Jan. 6.—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced.

Florida, with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had seven, Mississippi four, South Carolina had three, Arkansas two, and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia one each. Of those lynched, 22 were negroes, six whites and one an Indian.

SAUMONT, TEX. ENTERPRISE
JANUARY 1, 1927

**LYNCHINGS WITHIN
U. S. SHOW INCREASE
OF 13 OVER LAST YEAR**

By Associated Press.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Dec. 31.—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced today.

Florida with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had seven, Mississippi four, South Carolina, three; Arkansas, two, and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia, one each. Of those lynched, twenty-two were Negroes, six white and one an Indian.

Houghton, Mich., Mining-Gazette
SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1927.
**More Lynchings in
1926 Than in 1925**

According to the Tuskegee Institute of Tuskegee, Ala., there were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 15 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 in 1924, four less than the number 33 in 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. Twenty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of the persons lynched were women.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Four of these were in the northern states and 29 in southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In six other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchings. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts,

nine were sentenced to the penitentiary; eight for terms ranging from four to 20 years, and one for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 negroes, six whites and one Indian. The states in which the lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

PHILA. PA. EVE. PUB. LEDGER

JAN 1 1927
29 LYNCHED DURING 1926

Tuskegee Institute Reports Increase of 13 Over Preceding Year.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Jan. 6.—(AP)—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of thirteen over the previous year, the Tuskegee Institute announced yesterday.

Florida, with eight lynchings, had the largest number. Texas had seven; Mississippi, four; South Carolina, three; Arkansas, two, and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia, one each. Of those lynched, twenty-two were Negroes, six white and one an Indian.

International Falls, Minn., Journal
MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1927

**29 LYNCHINGS INCREASE
AS AGAINST PREVIOUS YEAR**

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Jan. 3.—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Institute announced today.

Florida, with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had seven; Mississippi four; South Carolina, three; Arkansas, two, and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia, one each. Of those lynched, 22 were negroes, six white and one an Indian.

Cliffax (Wn.) Gazette
December 31, 1926

STATISTICS ON LYNCHINGS.

Records Show 29 Persons Lynched in United States in 1926.

Robert R. Moten, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute sends out information compiled by the Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research in regard to lynchings as follows:

"I find there were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. 20

of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails, 2 of the persons lynched were women.

"There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings, four of these were in Northern states and 29 in Southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In six other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchings. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary; eight for terms ranging from four to 20 years, and one for life.

"Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 negroes, six whites, and one Indian; five or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offences charged were: Murder, eight; rape, two; attempted rape, three; killing officer of the law, five; wounding officer of the law, two; attacking woman, one; insulting woman, one; frightening woman, one; burglary, one; charge not reported, five.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, two; Florida, eight; Georgia, one; Kentucky, one; Mississippi, four; New Mexico, one; South Carolina, three; Tennessee, one; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1."

Waterbury, Conn.

**29 LYNCHED DURING
1926 IN COUNTRY**

**Victims Included Two Women
— Increase Of 10 Over Previous Year Reported**

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Dec. 31.—(AP)—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced today.

Florida with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had seven, Mississippi four, South Carolina, three, Arkansas two and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia one each. Of those lynched 22 were Negroes, six white and one an Indian.

A lynching survey by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute reveals the following record for 1926.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Four of these were in Northern states and 29 in Southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In six other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary: 8 for terms ranging for 4 to 20 years, and 1 for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 negroes, 6 whites, and 1 Indian. Five or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

Aberdeen (Wn.) World
January 1, 1927

**1926 LYNCHINGS
TOP 1925 FIGURE**

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Dec. 31.—The following concerning lynchings for the past year were compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research:

There were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, four less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The court had acquitted one of the victims. Twenty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of the persons

lynched were women.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Four of these were in northern states and 29 in southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In six other instances armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, nine were sentenced to the penitentiary: eight for terms ranging from four to 20 years, and one for life.

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The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, two; Florida, eight; Georgia, one; Kentucky, one; Mississippi, four; New Mexico, one; South Carolina, three; Tennessee, one; Texas, seven; Virginia, one. Carrollton, Ga. Times

DEC 29 1926
**29 Persons Lynched
in U. S. During 1926**

I send the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were twenty-nine persons lynched in 1926. This is thirteen more than the number sixteen for 1925, thirteen more than the number sixteen for 1924, four less than the number thirty-three for 1923, and twenty-eight less than the number fifty-seven for 1922.

The courts had acquitted one of the victims. Twenty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and twelve from officers of the law outside of jails; two of the persons lynched were women.

There were thirty-three in which officers of the law prevented lynchings; four of these were in Northern states and twenty-nine in Southern states. In twenty-seven of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In six other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the thirty-four persons thus before the courts, nine were sentenced to the penitentiary: eight for terms

ranging from four to twenty years, and one for life.

Of the twenty-nine persons lynched, there were twenty-two negroes, six whites, and one Indian. Five or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: murder, eight; rape, 2; attempted rape, three; killing officer of the law, five; wounding officer of the law, two; attacking woman, one; insulting woman, one; frightening woman, one; burglary, one; charge not reported, five.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, two; Florida, eight; Georgia, one; Kentucky, one; Mississippi, four; New Mexico, one; South Carolina, three; Tennessee, one; Texas, seven; Virginia, one. Abbeville, S. C., Press & Banner

JAN 6 1927
**HUGH INCREASE IN
LYNCHING IN 1926**

Tuskegee Institute Reports 29 Persons Slain By Mobs In Past Year

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Jan. 1.—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced today.

Florida, with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had seven, Mississippi four, South Carolina three, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia one each.

Of those lynched, 22 were negroes, six white and one Indian. There were 33 instances in which officers prevented lynchings, 29 of these being in Southern states. Thirty-four persons were indicted in connection with lynchings, the institute's report said, nine receiving prison sentences, eight for terms ranging from four to 20 years, and one for life.

ATLANTA, GA., Constitution

JAN 1 1927
**LYNCHINGS INCREASE
IN U. S. DURING 1926**

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., December 31.—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced today.

Florida, with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had seven, Mississippi four, South Carolina three, Arkansas two and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia one each.

Of those lynched, 22 were negroes, six white and one an Indian. There were 33 instances in which officers prevented lynchings, 29 of these being in southern states. Thirty-four persons were indicted in connection with lynchings, the institute's report said, nine receiving prison sentences, eight for terms ranging from four to 20 years and one for life.

One of the mob victims had been acquitted by the courts, the report set out. Twenty of those lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and 12 from officers outside of jails.

Offenses charged against those lynched, the institute's report said, were: Murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

BRUNSWICK GA., News

DEC 30 1926
**ONLY ONE LYNCHING
GEORGIA'S RECORD
DURING PAST YEAR**

INTERESTING FIGURES ARE ANNOUNCED BY COLORED INSTITUTE AT TUSKEGEE

The following is a statement of the lynching record as the statistics were compiled at the department of record and research at Tuskegee Institute, a negro school founded by Booker T. Washington.

There were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 16 more than the number 13 for 1923 and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of the persons lynched were women.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynching. Four of these were in northern states and 29 in southern states. In 27 of

the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary; 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and one for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 negroes, 6 whites and 1 Indian. Five or less than 17 percent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officers of law, 5; wounding officers of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; fighting woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are:

Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

NEW CASTLE, IND., COURIER
FARMER, Dec. 31, 1926

LYNCHING RECORD

Tuskegee Institute says there were twenty-nine persons lynched in this country in 1926, which is thirteen more than in 1925, a rather surprising record in view of agitation for suppression of "lynch law." Twenty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and twelve from officers outside of the jails.

Of the twenty-nine persons lynched, there were twenty-two negroes, six whites and one Indian. Five, or less than 17 per cent of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

Lynchings-1926

Reports on, Sent Press.

CONNECTADY N. Y. UNION
MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1927.

Enthroning Rule by Law

ALTHOUGH THERE were more lynchings in the year 1926 than in the preceding year there are circumstances revealed in the report of Major R. R. Moton of Tuskegee, Alabama which throw a gleam of hope on a situation which is bad enough at best, but which appears to us to be growing better.

We trust it is not confirmed optimism which causes us to see in the thirty-three instances of attempted lynching that were thwarted by officers of the law a tendency in the south that is decidedly hopeful. That sheriffs and other officials in thirty-three instances repelled those who were trying to lynch persons—usually blacks—who were in their custody indicates clearly that public opinion is strong enough against lynching as an institution to compel bona fide protection of prisoners and the orderly processes of law.

It will be contended by advocates of the prompt vengeance which lynching implies that law's delays encourages the particular crimes for which lynching oftenest is inflicted. They will tell you that the increase of thirteen cases is due to the lesser terror which the law has than quick and forceful action on the part of a mob without judge or jury. People who dwell in the south are quite insistent that no person north of the Mason and Dixon line knows what he is talking about when he discusses any phase of the negro question.

We shall not condone crimes committed by negroes, but the effective cure for them lies in the orderly process of law. Their prevention is a matter of public education. The evidence that a more enlightened attitude toward the question begins to prevail affords hope that lynchings of black men will not be continue to be considered the proper punishment for crime.

PASSING OF MOB LAW

Statistics compiled by the Tuskegee Institute, while noting the fact that 29 persons were lynched last year, as against 16 in the previous year, show that in other respects there has been an improvement in this situation which has so disgraced this country in the eyes of its own right-thinking and civilized citizens and with other civilized countries.

In no fewer than 33 instances the local authorities were successful in preventing lynchings, and 22 persons indicted for participation in the administration of "lynch law" were tried and sentenced to terms ranging from four years to life imprisonment.

Discouragement provoked by the increase in number of victims of "Judge Lynch" is more than outweighed by the evident growing

disposition in the "mob law belt" to enforce penalties of the law whenever outbreaks of mob violence of this kind occur. Mobs would

not now be taking the law into their own hands in certain benighted states had not public opinion countenanced such outrages these many years and had not their public officers abetted them.

Infliction of the death penalty or long prison terms on lynchers in those states in which lynching still occurs will speedily convince them that they are not bigger than the law and that the lyncher, in the eyes of the law, is a murderer.

Though the lyncher is now being punished for his crimes, society is still good to him. Society grants trial by jury to those charged with denying that right given to all in this country by the Constitution.

HAMMON D. IND. TIMES
Monday, Jan. 29, 1927

PASSING OF MOB LAW.

Statistics compiled by the Tuskegee Institute, while noting the fact that twenty-nine persons were lynched last year, as against sixteen in the previous year, show that in other respects there has been an improvement in this situation which has so disgraced this country in the eyes of its own right-thinking and civilized citizens and with other civilized countries.

In no fewer than thirty-three instances the local authorities were successful in preventing lynchings, and twenty-two persons indicted for participation in the administration of "lynch law" were tried and sentenced to terms ranging from four years to life imprisonment.

Discouragement provoked by the increase in number of victims of "Judge Lynch" is more than outweighed by the evident growing disposition in the "mob law belt" to enforce penalties of the law whenever outbreaks of mob violence of this kind occur. Mobs would not now be taking the law into their own hands in certain benighted states had not public opinion countenanced such outrages these many years and had not their public officers abetted them.

Infliction of the death penalty or long prison terms on lynchers in those states in which lynchings still occur will speedily convince them that they are not bigger than the law and that the lyncher, in the eyes of the law, is a murderer.

Though the lyncher is now being punished

for his crimes, society is still good to him. Society grants trial by jury to those charged with denying to others that right given to all in this country by the Constitution.

LEXINGTON, KY., LEADER
Thursday, Jan. 6, 1927

LYNCHINGS IN 1926

The Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute keeps a careful record each year of lynchings over the entire country, and sends out the information gathered to the press of the country in the hope that publicity will have a tendency to create public sentiment against such crimes, crimes which are not against the individual, but against the State, against organized society, against the law itself and all the institutions which have been constructed to safeguard the interests of democracy.

The report for 1926 is encouraging. Only 29 persons were lynched during the twelve months. While this is 13 more than for 1925, which was 16, and 13 more than for 1924, which was also 16, it is four less than for 1923, which was 33, and 28 less than for 1922, when the figure was 57.

The courts had acquitted one of the victims of mob violence. Twenty of those who were lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight being dragged from jail cells and 12 taken from the custody of officers. Two of those who suffered death in this way were women. Of the 29 persons lynched, 22 were Negroes, six were whites and one was an Indian. The offenses charged were as follows: Murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing an officer, 5; wounding an officer, 2; attacking a woman, 1; insulting a woman, 1; frightening a woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The States where the lynchings occurred were Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, New Mexico, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. There were eight of these outrages committed in Florida, seven in Texas, four in Mississippi, three in South Carolina, and only one each in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Georgia.

Thirty-three instances are on record where officers prevented lynchings which were attempted, and 29 of these were in Southern States. In six of these cases those in charge of prisoners used armed force in order to protect them and vindicate the law. There were four instances in which those who were involved in lynchings were arrested and indicted. In one case, in Georgia, ten of the mob were tried and convicted, and sent to the penitentiary for various terms. One of the ring-leaders was sent up for life, others for 20 years.

Georgia, in fact, which has been for a long while burdened with an evil reputation in such matters, has made a remarkable record during 1926. There are evidences that the mob spirit is dying out in many parts of the South. Education more and more

universal and the recognition of the fact that lynchings do infinite damage to the good name of a State and of a community, and are in every way demoralizing and debasing, will ultimately reduce these terrible, barbarous exhibitions of mass fury to a vanishing minimum.

Nothing is more utterly subversive of or contrary to the democratic system and public order than these extra-legal and savage reprisals. The mob is in no sense civilized or responsible. It is the recrudescence of all that man, in his progress upward toward social culture and control, has tried to slough off. So long as communities tolerate lynching they can hardly criticise the backward countries of the world, Mexico and the Central American States, Abyssinia or Afghanistan.

Civilization demands that mob rule shall end and that the law shall be supreme.

29 LYNCHINGS
REPORTED IN
TAMPA, FLA. TIMES
U. S. FOR 1926
Florida Heads List
With Total
of Eight
JAN 3 - 1927

By The Associated Press

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Jan. 3.—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced today.

Florida, with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had seven, Mississippi four, South Carolina three, Arkansas two and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia one each.

Of those lynched, 22 were negroes, six white and one an Indian. There were 33 instances in which officers prevented lynchings, 29 of these being in southern states. Thirty-four persons were indicted in connection with lynchings, the institute's report said, nine receiving prison sentences, eight for terms ranging from four to 20 years and one for life.

One of the mob victims had been acquitted by the courts, the report set out. Twenty of those lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and 12 from officers outside of jails.

Offenses charged against those lynched, the institute's report said, were: Murder 8, rape 2, attempted rape 3, killing officer of the law 5, wounding officer 2, attacking woman 1, frightening woman 1, burglary 1, charge not reported 5.

2325

JAN 1 1927

29 Were Lynched in U. S. Last Year, Two Women Being Among Victims

Records Show an Increase of 13 Over 1925; in 33 Other Cases Officials Prevented Outlaw Executions, Tuskegee Reports

Special Despatch to The World
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.,

Dec. 31.—Twenty-nine persons were lynched in the United States in 1926, an increase of thirteen over the sixteen lynched in 1925, according to a report issued to-day by Robert R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute. This year's total is thirteen more than that for 1924, four less than the total of thirty-three in 1923 and twenty-eight less than the number, fifty-seven, for 1922.

The courts had acquitted one of the 1926 victims and twenty were taken from the hands of the law. Two were women.

"There were thirty-three instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings," the report continues. "Four of these were in Northern States and twenty-nine in Southern States. In twenty-seven of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In six other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchings."

"In four instances during the year and persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the thirty-four persons thus before the courts nine were sentenced to the penitentiary, eight for terms ranging from four to twenty years and one for life."

"Of the twenty-nine persons lynched there were twenty-two Negroes, six whites and one Indian. Five or less than 17 per cent. of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5."

"The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1."

MOBILE, ALA., NEWS-ITEM

JANUARY 4, 1927

THE LYNCHING RECORD.

Last year, 29 persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States, according to the records of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, an increase of 13 over the previous year. In spite of efforts to rouse public sentiment against lynching, it remains one of the greatest evils with which the people of the United States have to contend.

Florida leads the list with eight lynchings. Alabama has a clean record for the year. That some progress has been made in combating mob violence is shown by the statement that in 33 instances officers prevented lynchings; 34 persons were indicted and nine received sentences ranging from four years to life imprisonment.

While the persistence of lynching is disheartening, the fight against it must go on until at least the member of a mob runs as much risk of being arrested and punished as any other type of lawbreaker. Lynching would be reduced to a minimum if the guilty were indicted and convicted. It is because of immunity enjoyed by mobs that they continue to take the law into their own hands.

KANSAS CITY, MO. JOURNAL
JANUARY 1, 1927
29 LYNCHED IN 1926.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA.
Dec. 31.—(A. P.)—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States in 1926, an increase of thirteen over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced today.

Waupaca, Wis., Post
THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1927.

Number of Lynchings
Past Year Compiled
By Tuskegee Normal

The following concerning lynchings for the past year was compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. It was found that there were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925,

13 more than the number 16 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. Twenty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of the persons lynched were women.

There were 33 instances in which the officers of the law prevented lynchings. Four of these were in Northern state and 29 in Southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchings. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary: 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and 1 for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 Negroes, 6 whites, and 1 Indian. Five or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

Yours very truly,
R. R. MOTON, Principal
Crandon, Wis., Republican.
THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1927.

RECORD OF LYNCHINGS 1926

The following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. There were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 33 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. 2 of the persons lynched were women.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 4 of these were Northern states and 29 in Southern states. In

27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchings. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary; 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years and 1 for life.

Of 29 the persons lynched, there were 22 Negroes, 6 whites, and 1 Indian. 5 or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

Wm. L. S. Sc.
Atlantic City, N. J.
JAN 1 1927

29 LYNCHED LAST YEAR

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Dec. 31 (AP)—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced today.

Florida, with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had seven, Mississippi four, South Carolina three, Arkansas two and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia one each.

Of those lynched, 22 were negroes, six white and one an Indian. One of the mob victims had been acquitted by the courts, the report set out. Twenty of those lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and 12 from officers outside of jails.

Offenses charged against those lynched, the institute's report said, were: Murder, eight; rape, two; attempted rape, three; killing officer of the law, five; wounding officer of the law, two; attacking woman, one; insulting woman, one; frightening woman, one; burglary, one; charge not reported, five.

27 MEN AND TWO WOMEN LYNCHED THIS PAST YEAR

According to Robert R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Institute, there were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number, 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number, 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number, 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number, 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. Twenty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of the persons lynched were women.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Four of these were in northern states and 29 in southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In six other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchings. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary; 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and 1 for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 negroes, 6 whites, and 1 Indian. 5 or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

Lynchings-1926

Reports on, Sent Press.

SPRINGFIELD MASS. UNION

DEC 21 1926

An Increase of Lynchings

The records compiled by the Tuskegee Institute show that there were twenty-nine lynchings in the United States in 1926, or thirteen more than in either of the two preceding years. The apparent improvement reflected in the figures for 1925 and 1924 has not continued, but there is some cause for gratification in the fact that the 1926 record, bad as it is, is only half as bad as the evil record of 1922, in which year the lynchings reached a total of fifty-seven.

There is still much to be done, however, to stamp out this barbarous practise and remove a national disgrace, and the rise in the 1926 figures is a warning that the campaign against lynching must be carried on with renewed force to prevent a return to the shocking conditions of a few years ago.

As a brighter side of the 1926 picture, the Tuskegee Institute reports thirty-three instances in which attempted lynchings were frustrated by officers of the law. Twenty-nine of these were in Southern States and four in Northern States. There is cause for further satisfaction in the fact that nine persons convicted of participation in lynchings received penitentiary sentences, eight for terms ranging from four to twenty years and one for life.

This seems to show a greater determination on the part of law officers throughout the South to put a stop to the ebullitions of mob rule which have brought so much disgrace upon that section of the country. The authorities in

some, if not all of the States, appear to be awakening to a realization of the injury inflicted upon their communities by these outbursts of lawlessness.

Of the twenty-nine persons lynched the past year twenty-two were Negroes, six whites and one an Indian. Florida, with eight lynchings, had the most disgraceful record, and Texas was close behind with seven. More than half of all the lynchings occurred in these two States.

PLAINVIEW, TEX., HERALD
JANUARY 7, 1927

LYNCHINGS INCREASE IN 1926 OVER YEAR 1925

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33

for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquired one of the victims. 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. 2 of the persons lynched were women, says R. R. Morton of Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 4 of these were in Northern states and 29 in Southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchings. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary; 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and 1 for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 negroes, 6 whites, and 1 Indian, 5 or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offences charged were: murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officers of the law, 5; wounding officers of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1. charge not reported, 5.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

LYNCHINGS GROW DURING PAST YEAR

Tuskegee Statistics Show 29 Cases, Involving 22 of Negro Race

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Dec. 31. (AP)—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced today.

Florida, with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had seven, Mississippi four, South Carolina three

Arkansas two and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia one each.

Of those lynched twenty-two were negroes, six white and one an Indian. There were thirty-three instances in which officers prevented lynchings, twenty-nine of these being in Southern states. Thirty-four persons were indicted in connection with lynchings, the institute's report said, nine receiving prison sentences, eight for terms ranging from four to twenty years, and one for life.

One of the mob victims had been acquitted by the courts, the report set out. Twenty of those lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and twelve from officers outside of jails.

Offenses charged against those lynched, the institute's report said, were: Murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

N. Y. CITY AMERICAN

JAN 2 - 1927

LYNCH LAW'S 1926 TOLL 29

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. Jan. 1 (AP).—Twenty-nine persons including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of thirteen over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced today.

Florida, with eight, had the largest number.

CLANTON, ALA., UNION-BANNER
DECEMBER 30, 1926

29 PERSONS LYNCHED IN 1926 IN UNITED STATES

The Union-Banner has received the following statistics concerning lynchings during the past year, as compiled by Tuskegee Institute, in the Department of Records and Research:

There were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the 16 for 1925; 13 more than the 16 for 1924; 4 less than the 33 for 1923; and 28 less than the 57 for 1922.

The courts had acquitted 1 of the victims, 20 were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails, and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails; 2 of the persons lynched were women.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings; 4 of these were in Northern

states and 29 in Southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchings. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary, 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and 1 for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 negroes, 6 whites, and 1 Indian; 5 or less than 17% of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

Journal
Winston-Salem
Atlantic City
Cazette Review

JAN 1 - 1927

29 Lynched In America Past Year

Mob Deaths Showed Big Jump Over 1925, Tuskegee Report Shows

North Carolina Free of Trouble

Florida With Eight and Texas With Seven Were the "Banner States"

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an increase of thirteen over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced today.

Florida, with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had seven, Mississippi four, South Carolina three, Arkansas two, and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia one each.

Of those lynched, twenty-two were negroes, six white, and one in Indian. There were thirty-three instances in which officers prevented lynchings, twenty-nine of these being in Southern States. Thirty-four persons were indicted in connection with lynchings, the institute's report said, nine receiving prison sentences, eight for terms ranging from four to twenty years and one for life.

One of the mob victims had been acquitted by the courts, the report set out. Twenty of those lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails, and twelve from officers outside of jails.

Offenses charged against those lynched, the institute's report said, were: Murder, eight; rape, two; attempted rape, three; killing officer of the law, five; wounding officer, two; attacking woman, one; insulting woman, one; frightening woman, one; burglary, one; charge not reported, five.

29 PERSONS WERE LYNCHED DURING 1926

By Associated Press.

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There were 33 instances in which officers prevented lynchings, 29 of these being in Southern states. Thirty-four persons were indicted in connection with lynchings, the institute's report said, nine receiving prison sentences, eight for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and 1 for life.

One of the mob victims had been acquitted by the courts, the report set out. Twenty of those lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails, 12 from officers outside of jails.

Offenses charged against those lynched, the institute's report said, were: Murder, 8; rape 2; attempted rape 3; killing officers of the law 5; wounding officer 2; attacking woman 1; insulting woman 1; frightening woman 1; burglary 1; charge not reported 5.

LYNCHINGS SHOW GAIN

The tide of mob violence has surged high during the year that is closing. The high hope that public sentiment has worked a change in the conscience of the nation seems to have been dashed. The talk of a federal anti-lynching law, with the Washington government further encroaching upon the prerogatives of the states, is being heard again and in louder tones.

There were twenty-nine persons lynched this year, which is thirteen more than the number of 1925, but still less than half of the total in 1922.

The lynchings cannot be blamed on the failure of the courts to function. But one of the persons lynched had been acquitted. Twenty were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and twelve from officers of the law while outside of jails. Two of the victims were women.

The lynchings all occurred in southern or southwestern states. Twenty-two of the victims were negroes, one was an Indian and the other three were whites.

These statistics are announced by Robert J. Morton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, which was founded by the late Booker T. Washington. Year by year the records of lynching are compiled by this institution and announced without comment, in a patient effort to arouse the sense of justice that will do away with this great wrong to the negro race and disgrace to the country.

That this effort, in which the Federal Council of Churches and other groups are co-operating, is bearing some fruit is borne out by the fact that thirty-three efforts at lynchings during the present year were thwarted. Four were in northern states and twenty-nine in the South. The mobs were, in most of the cases, evaded, while in a half dozen instances the crowds were stood off by officers who were loyal to their duty. Thirty-four persons involved in lynchings were brought to trial and nine were sent to penitentiaries, one for a term of life.

Jan

LYNCHINGS INCREASE

Lynchings increased during 1926. There were nine more than in 1925. The report of the Federal Council of Churches which makes public the figures states, "This is the severest setback since 1922 in the campaign to marshal churches against lynching and the plea of the churches for a lynchless land seems farther from realization than any year since that time. The total lynchings for 1925 is twenty-seven. Twenty-seven individuals were put to death by the passion of a mob. Twenty-seven times justice was disregarded and individual rights abrogated.

"I believe," said H. G. Wells in "The World of William Clissold" the multitude, when it is suitably roused can upset anything, but I do not believe that it can create anything whatever."

The fact that a lynching took place twenty-seven times during 1925, however deplorable, that it is not the most deplorable aspect of the report. The saddest thing about it is the increase in the number of lynchings. In this particular the world is worse it is certainly no better.

29 COUNTS AGAINST U. S.

Dr. Monroe N. Work, nationally known statistician at Tuskegee Institute, has just reported 29 persons lynched in the United States during 1926. Of this number, 22 were Negroes, 6 were white, and 1 an Indian. These lynchings occurred in the following states: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

Florida led the lynching league. She gets the pennant for lawlessness. Not a northern state was included in the list which is a fair commentary upon civilization in sections of America. It is sad to reflect that the most beautiful physical section of the nation has the ugliest and blackest social record. The little peninsula polled twenty-five percent of the rebellion against civilization. 29 counts against "U S" is an awful record.

KOKOMO, IND., TRIBUNE

Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1927

LYNCHINGS IN 1926.

Tuskegee's annual record of lynchings shows that twenty-nine persons were put to death by mobs in this country in 1926. Of these twenty-two were colored and the victims included three women. The record is discouraging in its increase of thirteen over the previous year's figures after a low record of sixteen in 1924 had caused hope that this disgrace to American civilization was dwindling. But in both 1921 and 1922 lynchings were in excess of sixty and last year's outrages are still considerably less than that figure. A further offset to the increase last year is the record of thirty-four indictments for lynching and nine convictions followed by prison sentences.

The increase in 1926 will probably cause renewed demand for the enactment of some Federal check on the crime, such as the Dyer bill, originally introduced in 1920 and passed by the House in January, 1922. This makes lynching and official connivance at lynching Federal offenses, which may be tried in United States courts, and lays a fine of \$10,000 on the county in which a lynching takes place. The right of Congress to pass such legislation is based by its advocates on the Fourteenth Amendment prohibiting any State from denying to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. Continuance of lynching makes some attempt at Federal curb by law sooner or later inevitable.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

ST. LOUIS MO. GLOBE DEM

JANUARY 3, 1927

LYNCHING CURVE TURNS UPWARD.

There were twenty-nine lynchings in 1926, according to the Tuskegee Institute. This is an increase of thirteen over 1925. All of the lynchings took place in Southern states, and in the single state of Florida eight persons, or half of the total number lynched in the entire country in the previous year, were put to death by mobs. Seven were lynched in Texas, four in Mississippi, three in South Carolina, two in Arkansas, and one each in Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, New Mexico and Virginia.

This increase in mob violence, said the Committee on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches in a report prepared several weeks ago, "represents the severest setback since 1922 in the campaign to marshal the churches against lynching." It also represents a severe setback to the press and all other forces that have been striving to reduce this evil, by which death sentences are imposed and executed without judge or jury, without testimony or pleadings, other than the hopeless pleadings of the terrified and helpless victim. In 1925 there were fewer lynchings than there had been in any prior year over a long period, and it seemed that under the influence of enlightened public opinion this disgrace was gradually disappearing. But the 1926 record tends to remove any such misconception.

Nothing that transpired in that year, during which other kinds of "organized crime" continued rampant, is more deplorable. The contempt for real law shown by those who administer mob law is more complete than that displayed by the professional criminal, being a manifestation of a belief that the law of the mob is superior to that of tribunals of justice. Two women were among the twenty-nine victims of mob violence. The only bright aspect of the Tuskegee report is that courageous officers prevented lynchings in thirty-three instances, and nine members of a lynch party received prison sentences, one in Georgia being sentenced for life.

It is to be hoped that the end of 1927 will see not a further increase in lynching, but a marked increase in the convictions of lynchers, and in the length of sentences imposed on them.

UNION CITY, IND., TIMES

Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1927

29 LYNCHED IN U. S. IN 1926

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., January 2.—Twenty-nine persons, including two women were lynched in the United States in 1926, an increase of thirteen more than the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute has announced.

Florida, with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had seven, Mississippi four. South Carolina three. Arkansas two and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia one each. Of those lynched twenty-two were colored, six were white and one was an Indian. In thirty-three instances officers prevented lynchings, twenty-nine of these being in southern states. Thirty-four persons were indicted in connection with lynchings, the institute's report said, nine receiving prison sentences, eight for terms ranging from four to twenty years, and one for life. One of the mob victims had been acquitted by the courts, the report set out. Twenty of those lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and twelve from officers outside of jails.

Lynchings-1926
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan.-Dec.

2327

ROCHESTER N.Y. TIMES UNION
SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1927.

Gives 1926 Statistics Concerning Lynchings

Editor, Times-Union:

I send you the following concerning lynchings last year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 11 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923 and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of the persons lynched were women.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Four of these were in Northern states and 29 in Southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guard augmented or other precaution taken. In 6 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary, 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years and 1 for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 negroes, 6 whites, and 1 Indian. Five or less than 17 per cent. of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offences charged were: murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1. Yours very truly,

R. R. MOTON, Principal.

HUGE INCREASE IN LYNCHING IN 1926

Tuskegee Institute Reports 29 Persons Slain By Mobs In Past Year

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Dec. 31.—(AP)—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced today.

Florida, with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had seven, Mississippi four, South Carolina three, Arkansas two and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia, one each.

Of those lynched, 22 were negroes, six white and one an Indian. There were 33 instances in which officers prevented lynchings, 29 of these being in Southern states. Thirty-four persons were indicted in connection with lynchings, the institute's report said, nine receiving prison sentences, eight for terms ranging from four to 20 years, and one for life.

WATKINS N.Y. REVIEW (wkly)
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1927.

Lynchings in 1926.

Twenty-nine persons were lynched in the United States in 1926, an increase of 13 over the 16 lynched in 1925, according to a report issued by Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute. This year's total is 13 more than that of 1924, four less than the total of 33 in 1923 and 28 less than the number, 57, for 1922.

The courts had acquitted one of the 1926 victims and 20 were taken from the hands of the law. Two were women.

"There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings," the report continues. "Four of these were in Northern States and 29 in Southern States."

"In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts nine were sentenced to the penitentiary, eight for terms ranging from four to 20 years and one for life."

"Of the 29 persons lynched there were 22 Negroes, six whites and one Indian. Five, or less than 17 per cent., of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged

were: Murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officers of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 3.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1."

N. Y. CITY TIMES

JAN 1 1927

Crime and Calamity

By ROBERT R. MOTON,
Principal, Tuskegee Institute.

THE record of the lynchings for 1926 as compiled by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute are as follows: I find there were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is thirteen more than the number, 16, for 1925, 13 more than the number, 16, for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923 and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. Twenty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of the persons lynched were women.

There were thirty-three instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Four of these were in northern States and twenty-nine in Southern States. In twenty-seven of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In six other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynchings mobs were indicted. Of the thirty-four persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary; eight for terms ranging from four to twenty years, and one for life.

Of the twenty-nine persons lynched, there were 22 negroes, 6 whites and 1 Indian. Five, or less than 17 per cent., of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

COURIER

JAN 8 1927

PASSING OF MOB LAW

Statistics compiled by the Tuskegee Institute, while noting the fact that twenty-nine persons were lynched last year, as against sixteen in the previous year, show that in other respects there has been an improvement in this situation which has so disgraced this country in the eyes of its own right-thinking and civilized citizens and with other civilized countries.

In no fewer than thirty-three instances the local authorities were successful in preventing lynchings, and twenty-two persons indicted for participation in the administration of "lynch law" were tried and sentenced to terms ranging from four years to life imprisonment.

Discouragement provoked by the increase in number of victims of

"Judge Lynch" is more than outweighed by the evident growing disposition in the "mob law belt" to enforce penalties of the law whenever outbreaks of mob violence of this kind occur. Mobs would not now be taking the law into their own hands in certain benighted states had not public opinion countenanced such outrages these many years and had not their public officers abetted them.

Infliction of the death penalty or long prison terms on lynchers in those states in which lynchings still occur will speedily convince them that they are not bigger than

the law and that the lyncher, in the eyes of the law, is a murderer.

Though the lyncher is now being punished for his crimes, society is still good to him. Society grants trial by jury to those charged with denying to others that right given to all in this country by the Constitution.

Duluth, Minn., News-Tribune
SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1927.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Dec. 31. (AP)—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year, the Tuskegee normal and institute announced today.

Florida, with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas has seven; Mississippi four; South Carolina, three; Arkansas, two; and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia, one each. Of those lynched, 22 were negroes, six white and one an Indian.

WICHITA TRIB. BEACON

JANUARY 1, 1927

LYNCHING INCREASED TO 29 DURING 1926

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Jan. 1. (AP)—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year, the Tuskegee normal and industrial institute announced today.

Florida, with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had seven; Mississippi four, South Carolina three, Arkansas two and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia one each. Of those lynched, 22 were negroes, six white and one an Italian. There were 33 instances in which officers prevented lynchings, 29 of these being in southern states. Thirty-four persons were indicated in connection with lynchings the report said, nine receiving prison sentences, for terms ranging from four to 20 years, and one for life.

JAN 2 1927

AN INCREASE OF THIRTEEN in the number of lynchings in the United States during 1926 will undoubtedly result in a renewal of the effort to obtain the passage by the next Congress of the Dyer or some similar measure to deal with the problem. The statistics compiled by the Tuskegee Institute, while noting the fact that twenty-nine persons were lynched last year, as against sixteen in the previous year, show that in other respects there has been an improvement. In no fewer than thirty-three instances the local authorities were successful in preventing lynchings, and twenty-two persons indicted for participation in lynching mobs were tried and sentenced to terms ranging from four to twenty years and one to life imprisonment. All the cases reported were in the South, and the prosecutions indicate a growing disposition to enforce the penalties of the law whenever outbreaks of mob violence of this kind occur.

Crossville, Tenn., Chronicle

29 LYNCH VICTIMS DURING PAST YEAR

34 Arrests for Participating in Lynching Mobs; One Sent to Prison for Life.

Following is the number of lynchings as compiled by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama.

There were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922.

The courts had acquitted one of the victims. 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. 2 of the persons lynched were women.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 4 of these were in Northern states and 29 in Southern states. In 27 of the

cases the prisoners were removed or rape or attempted rape. The of that right given to all in this the guards augmented or other pre-fences charged were: murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer armed force was used to repel the of the law, 5; wounding officer of the would be lynchers. In 34 instances law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insult- during the year persons charged with ing woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; being connected with lynching mobs burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5. were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary: 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and 1 for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 Negroes, 6 whites, and 1 Indian. 5 or less than 17 percent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offences charged were: murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

BUTLER MO DEMOCRAT
JANUARY 6, 1927

Lynchings for 1926

The following concerning lynchings for the past year is compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. There were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. 2 of the persons lynched were women.

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Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 Negroes, 6 whites, and 1 Indian. 5 or less than 17 per cent of

those put to death were charged with charged with denying to others of that right given to all in this country by the Constitution. Webster City, Ia., Journal THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1927. A BAD RECORD.

The record of lynchings in the United States during 1926 is bad compared with 1925 and 1924, showing a slipping in the wrong direction. However, there were fewer lynchings in 1926 than in 1923 or 1922, which is encouraging, even if the record of 1926 is bad. Of the 29 persons lynched in 1926 only two were charged with rape and only there were charged with attempted rape, despite the fact that the public generally believes that is the crime charged in a majority of lynchings.

Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, sends the Freeman-Journal the following: I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. 2 of the persons lynched were women.

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Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 negroes, 6 whites, and 1 Indian. 5 or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offences charged were: murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

It will be noticed that not a single case of lynching occurred in any north state, a fact that is highly pleasing to law abiding people of the north. Florida leads all other states in this lawlessness, with 8 victims.

VICKSBURG, MISS., POST
JANUARY 1, 1927

LYNCHING DATA

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. Jan. 1.—The following data concerning lynchings for the past year has been compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research. There were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number of 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. Twenty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of the persons lynched were women.

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Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 negroes, six whites, and one Indian. Five or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offences charged were: Murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

Lynchings-1926

Reports on, Sent Press.

RYAN, TEX. EAGLE
DECEMBER 30, 1926

29 Lynchings Take Place During 1926

Lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, give 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of the persons lynched were women.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 4 of these were in Northern states and 29 in Southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 other instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary: 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and 1 for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 negroes, 6 whites, and 1 Indian. 5 or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offences charged were: murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

WETUMPKA, ALA. HERALD
JANUARY 5, 1927

No Lynchings In

Alabama In 1926

The following concerning lynchings for the past year was compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. There were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. 2 of the persons lynched were women.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 4 of these were in Northern states and 29 in Southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precaution taken. In 6 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchings. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary: 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and 1 for life.

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The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

SAN ANTONIO TEL. EXPRESS
JANUARY 1, 1927

Lynching Record for 1926

The Editor of San Antonio Express:
I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year, as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research:

I find there were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number (16) for 1925, 13 more than the number (16) for 1924, four less than the number (33) for 1923, and 28 less than the number (57) for 1922.

The courts had acquitted one of the victims. Twenty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails.

Two or the persons lynched were women. There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Four of these were in Northern States and 29 in Southern States. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In six other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchings.

In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, nine were sentenced to the penitentiary: eight for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and one for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 negroes, 6 whites and 1 Indian.

Five, or less than 17 per cent of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were, murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

R. R. MOTON,

Principal, Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Press
For the year 1926
Nashville News Ledger

29 ARE LYNCHED DURING YEAR '26

Two Women Included Among Victims of Mob Violence Last Year

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Jan. 7. —Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of thirteen over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced today.

Florida, with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed Texas had seven, Mississippi four, South Carolina three, Arkansas two and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia one each.

Of those lynched, twenty-two were negroes, six white and one an Indian. There were thirty-three instances in which officers prevented lynchings, twenty-nine of these being in Southern states. Thirty-four persons were indicted in connection with lynching, the institute's report said, nine receiving prison sentences, eight for terms ranging from four to twenty years, and one for life.

One of the mob victims had been acquitted by the courts, the report set out. Twenty of those lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails, twelve from officers outside of jails.

Offenses charged against those lynched, the institute's report said, were: Murder, eight; rape, two; attempted rape, three; killing officers of the law; five; wounding officers, two; attacking woman; one; insulting woman, one; frightening woman, one; burglary, one; charge not reported, five.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA
JANUARY 1, 1927

Twenty-nine Lynched in Year
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Dec. 31. —Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of thirteen over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced today.

MICHIGAN CITY, IND., NEWS
Saturday, Jan. 6, 1927
PASSING OF MOB LAW

Statistics compiled by the Tuskegee Institute, while noting the fact that 29 persons were lynched last year, as against 16 in the previous year, show that in other respects there has been an improvement in this situation which has so disgraced this country in the eyes of its own right-minded and civilized citizens and with other civilized countries.

In no fewer than 33 instances the local authorities were successful in preventing lynchings, and 22 persons indicted for participation in the administration of "lynch law" were tried and sentenced to terms ranging from four years to life imprisonment.

Discouragement provoked by the increase in number of victims of "Judge Lynch" is more than outweighed by the evident growing disposition in the "mob law belt" to enforce penalties of the law whenever outbreaks of mob violence of

this kind occur. Mobs would not now be taking the law into their own hands in certain benighted states had not public opinion countenanced such outrages these many years and had not their public officers abetted them.

Infliction of the death penalty or long prison terms on lynchings in those states in which lynchings still occur will speedily convince them that they are not bigger than the law and that the lyncher, in the eyes of the law, is a murderer.

Though the lyncher is now being punished for his crimes society is still good to him. Society grants trial by jury to those charged with denying to others that right given to all in this country by the Constitution.

MOOREHEAD, N. C. MORPHE

Florida Leads Nation in Lynchings

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Dec. 31.—Twenty-nine persons including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced today.

Florida, with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had seven, Mississippi four, South Carolina three, Arkansas two and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia one each.

Of those lynched, 22 were negroes, six white and one an Indian. There were 33 instances in which officers prevented lynchings, 29 of these being in southern states. Thirty-four persons were indicted in connection with lynchings, the institute's report said, nine receiving prison sentences, eight for terms ranging from four to 20 years and one for life.

2328

Jan. - Dec.

Dec. 30, 1926

OUR LYNCHINGS

Below we print the lynching record of the United States for the year 1926:

There were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. Twenty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of the persons lynched were women.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Four of these were in Northern states and 29 in Southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchings. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary; 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and 1 for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 negroes, 6 whites, and 1 Indian. Five or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

There are the cold stark figures. The record is not one to be proud of. Even one lynching a year is a blot on our national record, regardless of what state it occurs in. Fortunately, the people of West Virginia, in the main, have an abhorrence for this form of mob violence. We thank God for that feeling in our people—the feeling that spares us the spectacle of wild, violent mobs wreaking illegal vengeance upon helpless captives. But eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. There is always a mob spirit under the surface, waiting to break out. It must be kept down ruthlessly. May the record for 1927 show a great improvement over that of the past year.

JANUARY 17, 1927

Passing Of Mob Law

Statistics compiled by the Tuskegee Institute, while noting the fact that twenty-nine persons were lynched last year, as against sixteen in the previous year, show that in other respects there has been an improvement in this situation which has so disgraced this country in the eyes of its own right-thinking and civilized citizens and with other civilized countries.

In no fewer than thirty-three instances the local authorities were successful in preventing lynchings, and twenty-two persons indicted for participation in the administration of "lynch law" were tried and sentenced to terms ranging from four years to life imprisonment.

Discouragement provoked by the increase in number of victims of "Judge Lynch" is more than outweighed by the evident growing disposition in the "mob law belt" to enforce penalties of the law whenever outbreaks of mob violence of this kind occur. Mobs would not now be taking the law into their own hands in certain benighted states had not public opinion countenanced such outrages these many years and had not their public officers abetted them.

Infliction of the death penalty or long prison terms on lynchings in those states in which lynchings still occur will speedily convince them that they are not bigger than the law and that the lyncher, in the eyes of the law, is a murderer.

Though the lyncher is now being punished for his crime, society is still good to him. Society grants trial by jury to those charged with denying to others that right given to all in this country by the Constitution.

Palatka, Fla.
New
JAN 1 1927
Lynchings increase

The passing year, with many achievements to its credit, must be handed a demerit so far as its regard for law is concerned. It not only failed to lower the lynching record of 1925 but actually showed a substantial gain. Florida, may it be said with shame and apologies, led all the other states.

The only hopeful gleam shed by the statistics is by comparison with 1922 and those back periods before public sentiment against mass violation of the law had so strongly set in. The number of lynchings for 1926 was barely more than 50 per cent of those of 1922 but almost double those of 1925.

Lynching facts and figures are compiled each year by Robert R. Morton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, a negro educational institution. The interest of this institution in these gruesome records, no doubt based on the fact that the negro race supplies a larger percentage of mob victims.

Perusal of the yearly report sent out by Morton reveals that officers of the law are becoming more diligent in preventing lynchings and that on occasion armed force is used to repel the lynchings. In our own state it will be recalled that Governor Martin, especially at La Belle, acted with great vigor and promptness and that a special grand jury sought diligently to find out the identity of the perpetrators of this unwarranted crime.

The report shows that the North as well as South denies the right of trial to accused persons and that occasionally a mob is given a prison term.

The report, in part, is given below for the public information:

"I find there were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57, for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of the persons lynched were women.

"There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Four of these were in Northern states and 29 in Southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchings. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary; 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and one for life.

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"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1."

Lynchings-1926
Reports on, Sent Press.

Sakelard-Fl

Telegram -

JAN 2 1927

FLORIDA LEADS IN LYNCHINGS

Twenty-Nine Persons In-
cluding Two Women Are
Lynched In 1926.

(By the Associated Press)
Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Jan. 1
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United States during 1926, an in-
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institute showed. Texas had sev-
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nessee and Virginia one each.

Of those lynched, 22 were neg-
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officers prevented lynchings, 29 of
these being in Southern states.
Thirty-four persons were indicted
in connection with lynchings, the
institute report said, nine receiving
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and one for life.

One of the mob victims had been
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were taken from the hands of the
law, eight from jails and twelve
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Offenses charged against those
lynched, the institute's report said,
were: murder 8, rape 3, attempted
rape 3, killing officer of the law
5, wounding officer 2, attacking
woman 1, insulting woman 1, frigh-
tening woman 1, burglary 1,
charge not reported, 5.

INDIANAPOLIS (U. S. IN) NEWS
SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1927.
Lynched in U. S. in 1926.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.
January 1 (A.P.)—Twenty-nine per-
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lynched in the United States in

1926, an increase of thirteen more
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est number, figures compiled by the
institute showed. Texas had seven,
Mississippi four, South Carolina
three, Arkansas two and Georgia,
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lynched twenty-two were colored,
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from officers outside of jails.

METROPOLIS ILL NEWS (A.P.)
MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1927.

LYNCHING IN AMERICA TOTAL 29 PERSONS IN THE YEAR JUST CLOSE

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.
Jan. 3.—Concluded lynchings for
the past year as compiled by Tuske-
gee Institute in the department of
records and research, Principal Rob-
ert R. Moton says:

"I find there were 29 persons
lynched in 1926. This is 13 more
than the number 16 for 1925, 13
more than the number 16 for 1924,
4 less than the number 33 for 1923
and 28 less than the number 57 for
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ern states and 29 in Southern states.
In 27 of the cases the prisoners were
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sons charged with being connected
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courts, 9 were sentenced to the pen-
itentiary: 8 for terms ranging from
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"Of the 29 persons lynched, there
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fenses charged were: murder, 8;
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1; insulting woman, 1; frightening
woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not
reported, 5.

"The states in which lynchings oc-
curred and the number in each state
are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Geo-
rgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4;
New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3;
Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia,
1."

VALDOSTA, GA. Times

JAN 1 1927

Tuskegee Gives Record Of 1926 Lynchings

The annual report from Tuskegee
Institute on the number of lynch-
ings has been made available. A
copy of the report in detail was for-
warded to The Times by Robert R.
Morton, principal of the Institute.
It shows that only one lynching
took place in Georgia during the
past year. The report, which is in
condensed form, is as follows:

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lynched in 1926. This is 13 more
than the number 16 for 1925, 13
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29 LYNCHED IN 1926.
Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Dec. 31 (A.P.)
Twenty-nine persons, including two
women, were lynched in the United
States during 1926, an increase of 13
over the previous year, the Tuskegee
Normal and Industrial Institute an-
nounced today.

One of the mob victims had been
acquitted by the courts, the report set
out. Twenty of those lynched were
taken from the hands of the law,
eight from jails, 12 from officers out-
side of jails.

MT CARMEL ILL REP
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1927

LYNCHINGS OF 1926 GREATER THAN IN 1927

Figures Given By Head of
Tuskegee Normal and
Industrial Institute.

R. R. Morton, principal of the
Tuskegee Normal and Industrial
Institute located in Alabama, sub-
mits the following report on lynch-
ings in the United States during
the year of 1926. The list was
compiled by the Tuskegee Insti-
tute on the department of records
and research.

"I find there were 29 persons
lynched in 1926. This is 13 more

than the number, 16, for 1925, 13
more than the number, 16, for
1924, 4 less than the number, 33,
for 1923, and 28 less than the
number, 57, for 1922. The courts
had acquitted one of the victims,
20 of the persons lynched were
taken from the hands of the law,
8 from jails and 12 from officers
of the law outside of jails, 2 of
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of the law, 5; wounding officer of
the law, 2; attacking woman, 1;
insulting woman, 1; frightening
woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not
reported, 5.

"The state in which lynchings
occurred and the number in each
state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8;
Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississ-
ippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South
Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas,
7; Virginia, 1."
CRAWFORDSVILLE IND REP
TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1927.

BIGGER NUMBER OF LYNCHINGS IN YEAR 1926

29 PERSONS, IN-
CLUDING TWO WOMEN, WERE
LYNCHED DURING YEAR

(By the Associated Press)
Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Jan 2 —
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women, were lynched in the United
States during 1926, an increase of
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Jan. - Dec.

2329

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Offenses charged against those lynched the institute's report said, were: murder 8, rape 2, attempted rape 3, killing officers of the law 5, wounding officer 2, attacking woman 1, insulting woman 1, frightening woman 1, burglary 1, charge not reported 5.

UNION CITY, IND., TIME
TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1927.

29 LYNCH. U. S. IN 1926

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lynched twenty-two were colored, six were white and one was an Indian. In thirty-three instances officers prevented lynchings, twenty-nine of these being in southern states. Thirty-four persons were indicted in connection with lynchings, the institute's report said, nine receiving prison sentences, eight for terms ranging from four to twenty years, and one for life. One of the mob victims had been acquitted by the courts, the report set out. Twenty of those lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and twelve from officers outside of jails.

WACO, TEX., CLARION
JANUARY 8, 1927

Lynchings in United States on Increase

TWENTYNINE RECORDED DURING 1926. SHARP INCREASE OVER PREVIOUS YEAR. 22 NEGROES, 6 WHITES, 1 INDIAN VICTIMS OF MOB VIOLENCE

FLORIDA LEADS WITH NINE LYNCHINGS TO HER CREDIT. TWO WOMEN WERE IN THE NUMBER.

According to a report coming from Tuskegee Institute, there has been a sharp increase in lynchings in the United States during the year over that of last.

Unfaithful officers of the law have allowed most of the victims to be taken from them without tangible efforts to prevent.

In sending out this information, Prof. Robert R. Moton has this to say: "I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. 2 of the persons lynched were women.

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frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

Yours very truly,

R. R. MOTON,

Principal

WENECTADY N Y PRINCIPAL
MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1927.

More Lynchings

Record for 1926 Is 13 Worse Than for 1925.

There were thirteen more lynchings in the United States in 1926 than in 1925, according to the report of these occurrences that is yearly made by Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute. This is the school which was founded at Tuskegee, Ala., by Booker T. Washington for negro boys and girls. Major Moton's report says:

"I find there were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. Twenty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of the persons lynched were women.

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W. Palmer Beach
Fla. Post.

his glorification of upris
Lynchings for 1926

The Tuskegee Institute of Alabama, which keeps a record of the number of lynchings each year, gives out the information that for the year 1926 there took place in the United States 29 lynchings. This is 13 more than from this cause than for 1925, 13 more than for 1924, four fewer than for 1923, and 28 fewer than for 1922 when the total was 57. It was also determined that one of the victims had been acquitted at trial; 20 were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and 12 from officers; and two of the victims were women. Twenty-two negroes, six white persons, and one Indian comprised the aggregate.

The outstanding item of interest in the report for Floridians is the fact that the mobs of this state lynched eight of the 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchings. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Thirty-four persons appeared in court from these indictments. Nine were sentenced to the penitentiary, one for life and eight for terms ranging from four to twenty years.

Florida can take no pride in this showing. Laws are effective only when obeyed, and the laws of all states are ample in respect to this violation. Yet let it be hoped that for 1927 Florida will redeem herself from this shame. No doubt a great good could be done if the outstanding organizations of the state would give the matter consideration, laying the facts before their memberships. There is but one way to stop lynchings and that is to remove from persons that spirit of vengeance in which this law violation is born.

That men and women charged with crimes are taken away from the law and killed by mobs is the most crimson stain that blots this fair land. Let this disgrace be placed beside its kinship—the hanging of witches

and the burning of heretics—and let our education and considerations be drawn from the association. The first year without a lynching will be a great American triumph over our deepest cruelty.

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1926.

Dear Sir: I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in

I find there were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925; 13 more than the number 16 for 1924; less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims; 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails; 2 of the persons lynched were women.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings; 4 of these were in Northern States and 29 in Southern States. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchings. In 4 instances during the year, persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary: 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and 1 for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 Negroes, 6 whites, and 1 Indian. Five, or less than 17 per cent of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

ates in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

Yours very truly,

R. R. MOTON,

Principal, Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

JANUARY 17, 1927

Passing Of Mob Law

Statistics compiled by the Tuskegee Institute, while noting the fact that twenty-nine persons were lynched last year, as against sixteen in the previous year, show that in other respects there has been an improvement in this situation which has so disgraced this country in the eyes of its own right-thinking and civilized citizens and with other civilized countries.

In no fewer than thirty-three instances the local authorities were successful in preventing lynchings, and twenty-two persons indicted for participation in the administration of "lynch law" were tried and sentenced to terms ranging from four years to life imprisonment.

Discouragement provoked by the increase in number of victims of "Judge Lynch" is more than outweighed by the evident growing disposition in the "mob law belt" to enforce penalties of the law whenever outbreaks of mob violence of this kind occur. Mobs would not now be taking the law into their own hands in certain benighted states had not public opinion countenanced such outrages these many years and had not their public officers abetted them.

Infliction of the death penalty or long prison terms of lynchings in those states in which lynchings still occur will speedily convince them that they are not bigger than the law and that the lyncher, in the eyes of the law, is a murderer.

Though the lyncher is now being punished for his crime society is still good to him. Society grants trial by jury to those charged with denying to others that right given to all in this country by the Constitution.

GRAND ISLAND, NEB., HERALD

JANUARY 6, 1927

Lynchings Show

Increase in 1926

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States in 1926, an increase of thirteen over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced today.

ST. PETERSBURG FLA. TIMES

JAN 1 1927

29 ARE LYNCHED

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Dec. 31.—(P)—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced today.

KANSAS CITY MO. WEEKLY STAR

JANUARY 5, 1927

Lynchings Increase in 1926

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States in 1926, an increase of thirteen over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced.

Jan. - Dec.

2330

WICHITA KS. BEACON

DECEMBER 31, 1926

29 WERE LYNCHED DURING PAST YEAR

There were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number for 1925, 13 more than the number for 1924, 4 less than the number for 1923, and 28 less than the number for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. Twenty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of the persons lynched were women.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Four of these were in northern states and 29 in southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary; 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and 1 for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 Negroes, 6 whites and 1 Indian. Five or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officers of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

The above figures were prepared by the records and research department of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., NEWS

JAN 1, 1927

29 Lynched in U. S. in 1926.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., January 1.—(P)—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States in 1926, an increase of thirteen more than the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute has announced.

Florida, with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had seven, Mississippi four, South Carolina three, Arkansas two and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee

and Virginia one each. Of those lynched twenty-two were colored, six were white and one was an Indian. In thirty-three instances officers prevented lynchings, twenty-nine of these being in southern states. Thirty-four persons were indicted in connection with lynchings, the institute's report said, nine receiving prison sentences, eight for terms ranging from four to twenty years, and one for life. One of the mob victims had been acquitted by the courts, the report set out. Twenty of those lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and twelve from officers outside of jails.

Anton La.
Advance

JAN 14 1927

LYNCHING RECORD IS SET IN GEORGIA

NOT A NEGRO KILLED IN STATE BY MOB.—ONE WHITE MAN IS VICTIM.—LYNCHING IN UNITED STATES INCREASE

A sharp increase in the number of persons lynched during the past year as compared with 1925 is noted in the annual report of Tuskegee's bureau of research, which shows that 29 such deaths were reported during the past year. This number is 13 more than those lynched in 1925. Florida led the country in mob violence.

An outstanding citation of the report discloses the fact that Georgia, the state which, since 1888, in point of totals, has at times led the world in lynchings, did not lynch a single negro last year. There was but one lynching during the year and the victim was a white man.

R. R. Morton, head of the negro institution in Alabama, makes the following report:

"There were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number of 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number of 33 for 1923, 28 less than the number of 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. Twenty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law—8 from jails and 12 from officers outside of jails. Two of the persons lynched were women.

"There were 33 instances in which

officers of the law prevented lynchings; 4 of these were in northern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be-lynchers. In 34 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary, 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years and one for life.

"Of the 29 persons lynched there were 22 negroes, 6 whites and one Indian. Five, or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder 8, rape 2, attempted rape 3, killing officer of the law, 2, attacking women 1, insulting women 1, frightening women 1, burglary 1, charge not reported 1.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are Arkansas 2, Florida 8, Georgia 1, Kentucky 1, Mississippi 4, New Mexico 1, South Carolina 3, Tennessee 1, Texas 7, Virginia 1."

AMERICAN MO. NEWS OBSERVER
JANUARY 6, 1927
The Tuskegee Normal Institute of Alabama reports 29 lynchings during 1926, or 13 more than during 1925. The 29 included 22 negroes, 6 whites and one Indian. Florida heads the list with 8 and Texas with 7. We note there were none in Missouri.

BROWNWOOD, TEX., BULLETIN
JANUARY 1, 1927

TWENTY-NINE WERE LYNCHED IN UNITED STATES LAST YEAR

Twenty-nine persons were lynched in the United States during 1926, according to the annual compilation of statistics by the Tuskegee Institute, famous school for negroes at Tuskegee, Alabama. Texas contained seven of the total of lynchings, according to the report, which is signed by R. R. Moton, the principal of the school, who writes in a statement released for publication today:

"And there were 29 persons

in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. 2 of the persons lynched were women.

"There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Four of these were in Northern states and 29 in Southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary: 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and 1 for life.

"Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 negroes, 6 whites, and 1 Indian. 5 or less than 17 per cent of these put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1."

HARRODSBURG, KY., HERALD
JANUARY 4, 1927

The Lynching Record

There were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts have acquitted one of the victims. Twenty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of the persons lynched were women.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Four of these were in Northern States and in 29 in Southern States. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were

removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary: 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and 1 for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 Negroes, 6 whites, and 1 Indian. 5 or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking women, 1; insulting women, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The state in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Missouri, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

WINCHESTER, KY., SUN
JANUARY 3, 1927

29 ARE LYNCHED DURING THE YEAR

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Jan. 1.—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of thirteen over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced yesterday. Florida, with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had seven, Mississippi four, South Carolina three, Arkansas two and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia one each.

Of those lynched, twenty-one were negroes, six white and one an Indian. There were thirty-three instances in which officers prevented lynchings, twenty-nine of these being in Southern states. Thirty-four persons were indicted in connection with lynching, the institute's report said, nine receiving prison sentences, eight for terms ranging from four to twenty years, and one for life.

One of the mob victims had been acquitted by the courts, the report set out. Twenty of those lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails, twelve from officers outside of jails.

Offenses charged against those lynched, the institute's report said, were: Murder, eight; rape, two; attempted rape, three; killing officer of the law, five; wounding officer of the law, two; attacking women, one; frightening woman, one; burglary, one; charge not reported five.

TULSA, OK., TRIBUNE

JANUARY 1, 1927

29 LYNCHINGS IN U. S. DURING 1926

Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute of Atlanta announced Friday. Florida, with eight, had the largest number. Texas had seven. Of those lynched 22 were negroes, 6 white and one an Indian.

SULPHUR SPRING, OK., NEWS-TEL
JANUARY 2, 1927

29 LYNCHINGS IN UNITED STATES FOR YEAR 1926

News-Telegram: I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. There were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number of 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. Twenty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of the persons lynched were women.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Four of these were in Northern states and 29 in Southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to

the penitentiary: 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and 1 for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 Negroes, 6 whites, and 1 Indian. Five or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported 5.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas 2, Florida 8, Georgia 1, Kentucky 1, Mississippi 4, New Mexico 1, South Carolina 3, Tennessee 1, Texas 7, Virginia 1.

Yours very truly,
R. R. MORTON, Principal.
Tuskegee, Alabama, Dec. 31.

JAN 20 1927
Lynchings Statistics.

Tuskegee Institute gives the following information regarding lynching:

There were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. Twenty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of the persons lynched were women.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynching. Four of these were in Northern States and 29 in Southern States. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being con-

nected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary—8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and 1 for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 Negroes, 6 whites, and 1 Indian. Five, or less than 17 per cent., of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

High Point, N. C.,

WATERMAN

JAN 19 1927
29 Lynchings in United States; Florida Leads

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—Twenty-nine persons including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced today.

Florida, with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had seven, Mississippi four, South Carolina three, Arkansas two and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia one each. Of those lynched, 22 were negroes, six white and one an Indian. There were 33 instances in which officers prevented lynchings 29 of these being in southern states

for terms ranging from four to 20 years and one for life

Lynchings-1926
Reports on, Sent Press.

Del. Rep.
Hearn
Orlando Fla. Reporter Sta

JAN 2 - 1927

LYNCHINGS SHOW INCREASE OF 13

Two Women Among 29 Persons
Illegally Killed in 1926

GEORGIA AT END OF LIST

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Jan. 1. (AP)—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced today.

Florida, with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had seven, Mississippi four, South Carolina three, Arkansas two and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia one each.

Of those lynched, 22 were negroes, six white and one Indian. There were 33 instances in which officers prevented lynchings, 29 of these being in Southern states. Thirty-four persons were indicted in connection with lynchings, the institute's report said, nine receiving prison sentences, eight for terms ranging from four to 20 years and one for life.

One Person Acquitted
One of the mob victims had been acquitted by the courts, the report set out. Twenty of those lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and 12 from officers outside of jails.

Offenses charged against those lynched, the institute's report said, were: Murder, eight; criminal assault, two; attempted assault, three; killing officer of the law, five; wounding officer, two; attacking woman, one; insulting woman, one; frightening woman, one; burglary, one, charge not reported, five.

ETOWAH, TENN., ENTERPRISE
JANUARY 2, 1927

29 Were Lynched in U.S. in 1926

Tuskegee Institute Makes Report
on Survey Concerning Last
Year's Lynchings

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Dec. 31.—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year the Tuskegee normal and industrial institute announced today.

Florida, with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had seven, Mississippi four, South Carolina three, Arkansas two and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia one each. Of those lynched, 22 were negroes, six white and one an Indian.

There were 33 instances in which officers prevented lynchings, 29 of these being in Southern states. 34 persons were indicted in connection with lynchings, the institute's report said, nine receiving prison sentences, eight for terms ranging from four to 20 years and one for life.

One of the mob victims had been acquitted by the courts, the report set out. Twenty of those lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and twelve from officers outside of jails.

Offenses charged against those lynched, the institute's report, said were: Murder 8, rape 2, attempted rape 3, killing officers of the law 5, wounding officers 2, attacking woman 1, insulting woman 1, frightening woman 1, burglary 1, and charge not reported 5.

VICKSBURG, MISS., HERALD
JANUARY 2, 1927

29 LYNCHINGS IN UNITED STATES DURING 1926

Two Women Among
Victims Of Mobs
Tuskegee Reports

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Dec. 31.—Twenty nine persons including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year, The Tuskegee Normal

and Industrial Institute announced today. Florida with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the Institute shows.

Texas had seven, Mississippi four, South Carolina three, Arkansas two, and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia one each. Of those lynched, 22 were negroes, six white and one an Indian. There were 33 instances in which officers prevented lynchings, 29 of these being in southern states. Thirty four persons were indicted in connection with lynchings, the report said, nine receiving prison sentences ranging from four to 20 years, and one for life.

One of the mob victims had been acquitted by the courts, the report set out.

Twenty of these lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and 2 from officers outside of jails. Of those charged against those lynched, the institute said, were: Murder, 8; criminal attack, 3; attempted criminal attack, 3; killing officers of the law 5; wounding officers, 2; attacking woman, one; insulting woman, one; frightening woman, one; burglary, one; charge not reported five.

DALLAM, TEX., TEXAN
JANUARY 12, 1927

LYNCHINGS IN 1926

The following information is furnished by R. R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute for Dear Sir:

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by the Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 in 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims, 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside the jails. 2 of the persons lynched were women.

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In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 other instances, armed force was used to repeal the would be lynchings. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary: 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and 1 for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 negroes, 6 Whites, and 1 Indian. 5, or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with or attempted rape. The offenses charged were; murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number each state are; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

Yours very truly,
R. R. Woton
Principal

Readsville
R. C. Hester
JAN 19 1927

29 Lynchings in United States; Florida Leads

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.,—Twenty-nine persons including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute announced today.

Florida, with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had seven, Mississippi four, South Carolina three, Arkansas two and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia one each.

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Of those lynched, 22 were negroes, six white and one an Indian. There were 33 instances in which officers prevented lynchings 29 of these being in southern states. Thirty-four persons were indicted in connection with lynchings, the institute's report said, eight for terms ranging from four to 20 years and one for life.

Salt Lake City, N. C.

JAN 22 1927
Hester
LYNCHINGS IN UNITED
STATES; FLORIDA LEADS

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Dec. 31.—Twenty-nine persons including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute announced today.

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Of those lynched, 22 were negroes, six white and one an Indian. There were 33 instances in which officers prevented lynchings, 29 of these being in southern states. Thirty-four persons were indicted in connection with lynchings, the institute's report said, nine receiving prison sentences, eight for terms ranging from four to twenty years and one for life.

BARDSTOWN KY. STANDARD (wk)
JANUARY 13, 1927

LYNCHING RECORDS SHOW 29 FOR 1926

Florida Leads With Eight While
Kentucky Had One.

Twenty-nine persons, including two

women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of thirteen over the previous year, according to annual announcement of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute at Tuskegee, Ala.

Florida, with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had seven, Mississippi four, South Carolina three, Arkansas two and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia one each.

Of these lynched, twenty-one were negroes, six white and one an Indian. There were thirty-three instances in which officers prevented lynchings, twenty-nine of these being in Southern states. Thirty-four persons were indicted in connection with lynching, the institute's report said, nine receiving prison sentences, eight for terms ranging from four to twenty years and one for life.

One of the mob victims had been acquitted by the courts, the report set out. Twenty of those lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails, twelve from officers outside of jails.

Offenses charged against those lynched, the institute's report said, were: Murder, eight; rape, two; attempted rape, three; killing officers of the law, five; wounding officers two; attacking women, one; frightening women, one; burglary, one; charge not reported five.

HEBBRONVILLE TEX. NEWS
JANUARY 5, 1927

LYNCHINGS THE PAST YEAR

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
December 31, 1926
Editor Hebbbronville News:
I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and from officers of the law outside of jails. 2 of the persons lynched were women.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 4 of these were in Northern States and 29 in Southern States. In 21 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchings. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary: 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and 1 for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 Negroes, 6 whites, and 1 Indian. 5 or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offences charged were murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officers of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

Yours very truly,
R. R. Moton
Principal

CHATTANOOGA, TENN. TIMES
JANUARY 2, 1927

TWENTY-NINE LYNCHED IN COUNTRY LAST YEAR

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Jan. 1 (AP).—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of thirteen over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute has announced.

Florida, with 8, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had 7; Mississippi, 4; South Carolina, 3; Arkansas, 2; and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia, 1 each. Of those lynched, 22 were negroes, 6 whites and 1 an Indian. There were 32 instances in which officers prevented lynchings, 29 of these being in southern states. Thirty-four persons were indicted in connection with lynchings, the institute's report said, 9 receiving prison

sentences, 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years and 1 for life.

One of the mob victims had been acquitted by the courts, the report set out. Twenty of those lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers outside of jails.

Offenses charged against those lynched, the institute's report said, were murder, 8; assault, 2; attempted assault, 3; killing officers of the law, 5; wounding officers, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

Lynchings in 1926

Twenty-nine Lynchings in 1926

To the Editor of Sunday Times:

Dear Sir: I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were twenty-nine persons lynched in 1926. This is thirteen more than the number sixteen for 1925, thirteen more than the number sixteen for 1924, four less than the number twenty-three for 1923, and twenty-eight less than the number fifty-seven for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims, twenty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and twelve from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of the persons lynched were women.

There were thirty-three instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Four of these were in northern states and nineteen in southern states. In twenty-seven of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In six other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchings. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the thirty-four persons thus before the courts, nine were sentenced to the penitentiary, eight for terms ranging from four to twenty years, and one for life.

Of the twenty-nine persons lynched, there were twenty-two negroes, six whites, and one Indian. The offences charged were: murder, eight; assault, two; attempted assault, three; killing officer of the law, five; wounding officer of the law, two; attacking woman, one; insulting woman, one; frightening woman, one; burglary, one; charge not reported, five.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, two; Florida, eight; Georgia, one; Kentucky, one; Mississippi, four; New Mexico, one; South Carolina, three; Tennessee, one; Texas, seven; Virginia, one.

R. R. MOTON, principal.
Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama.

GREENVILLE O TRIBUNE
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1927
PASSING OF LAW MOB—

Statistics compiled by the Tuskegee Institute, while noting the fact that twenty-nine persons were lynched last year, as against sixteen in the previous year, show that in other respects there has been an improvement in this situation which has so disgraced this country in the eyes of its own right-thinking and civilized citizens and with other civilized countries.

In no fewer than thirty-three instances the local authorities were successful in preventing lynchings and twenty-two persons indicted for participation in the administration of "lynch law" were tried and sentenced to terms ranging from four years to life imprisonment.

Discouragement provoked by the increase in number of victims of "Judge Lynch" is more than outweighed by the evident growing disposition in the "mob law belt" to enforce penalties of the law whenever outbreaks of mob violence of this kind occur. Mobs would not now be taking the law into their own hands in certain benighted states had no public opinion countenanced such outrages these many years and had not their public officers abetted them.

Infliction of the death penalty or long prison terms on lynchings in those states in which lynchings still occur will speedily convince them that the yare not bigger than the law and that the lyncher, in the eyes of the law, is a murderer.

Though the lyncher is now being punished for his crimes, society is still good to him. Society grants a trial by jury to those charged with denying to others that right given to all in this country by the Constitution.

Bardolover by Standard

JAN 13 1927
LYNCHING RECORDS
SHOW 29 FOR 1926

Florida Leads With Eight While Kentucky Had One.

Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of thirteen over the previous year, according to annual announcement of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute at Tuskegee, Ala.

Florida, with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had seven, Mississippi four, South Carolina three, Arkansas two and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia one each.

Of these lynched, twenty-one were negroes, six white and one an Indian. There were thirty-three instances in which officers prevented lynchings, twenty-nine of these being in Southern states. Thirty-four persons were indicted in connection with lynching, the institute's report said, nine receiving prison sentences, eight for terms ranging from four to twenty years and one for life.

One of the mob victims had been acquitted by the courts, the report set out. Twenty of those lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails, twelve from officers outside of jails.

Offenses charged against those lynched, the institute's report said, were: Murder, eight; rape, two; attempted rape, three; killing officers of the law, five; wounding officers two; attacking women, one; frightening women, one; burglary, one; charge not reported five.

29 Lynchings In America In 1926

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Dec. 31 (AP).—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute announced today.

Florida, with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had seven.

JANUARY 1, 1927
LYNCHINGS INCREASE IN 1926.

Total Goes to Twenty-Nine, Gain of Thirteen Over 1925.

(By the Associated Press.)
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Dec. 31.—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States in 1926, an increase of thirteen over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced today.

Lynchings - 1926
Reports on, Sent Press.
Columbia, Tenn.

JAN 1 1927

LYNCHINGS FOR 1926 SHOW AN INCREASE OF 16

TWENTY-NINE PERSONS WERE
LYNCHED DURING PAST YEAR,
SAY TUSKEGEE RECORDS.

33 LYNCHINGS PREVENTED

Law Officers Successfully Intervene
in Some Cases. Florida Heads List
With 8, Only One Case in Tennes-
see.

Special to The Herald.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Jan. 1.—According to a statement issued today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, negro school founded by Booker T. Washington, there were 29 persons lynched in 1926 in the United States. This is thirteen more than the number sixteen for 1925, thirteen more than the number sixteen for 1924, four less than the number thirty-three for 1923, and twenty-eight less than the number fifty-seven for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. Twenty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and twelve from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of the persons lynched were women.

There were thirty-three instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Four of these were in northern states and 29 in Southern states. In twenty-seven of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In six other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted.

Of the thirty-four persons thus before the courts, nine were sentenced to the penitentiary; eight for terms ranging from 4 to twenty years, and one for life.

Of the twenty-nine persons lynched there were twenty-two negroes, six whites, and one Indian. Five or less than seventeen per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

Albion S. G., Journal & Review.

JAN 5 1927

RECORD OF LYNCHINGS

As Compiled by Tuskegee Normal
and Industrial Institute.

Editor Journal and Review:

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923 and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. 2 of the persons lynched were women.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 4 of these were in Northern states and 29 in Southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precaution taken. In 6 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons

charged with being connected with lynchings mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary: 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and 1 for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 Negroes, 6 whites, and 1 Indian. 5 or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offences charged were: murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

Yours very truly,

R. R. Moton,
Principal.

Starkville
Miss. News.

DEC 31 1926

Lynchings Increase

The following letter concerning lynchings for the year 1926 has been sent out by R. R. Moton, the principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute:

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama,
December 31, 1926.

Dear Sir:

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research. I find there were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law out-

side of jails. 2 of the persons lynched were women.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented

lynchings. Four of these were in northern states and 29 in the southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary, 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and one for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 negroes, 6 whites, and 1 Indian, 5 or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

DEC 31 1926

TO LYNCHINGS

Estill Tribune

Dear Sir:

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923 and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. 20 of the

persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. 2 of the persons lynched were women.

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Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 negroes, 6 whites, and 1 Indian. 5 or less than 17% of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offences charged were: murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of law, 5; wounding officer of law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Birginia, 1.

Yours very truly,
Robert R. Moton,
Principal.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Johnstone and children spent the holidays with relatives in Sewport, Ky.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Pitchford spent last week end in Lexington.

Mr. and Mrs. Palmer Mitchell and children are in Louisville this week visitng relatives.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 1, 1927

TWENTY-SEVEN MEN AND 2 WOMEN DIE AT HANDS OF MOB

Year's Report Shows North Carolina Chalks Up Another Clean Record.

ONE OF VICTIMS HAD BEEN GIVEN FREEDOM

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Dec. 31.—(P)—Twenty nine persons, including two women were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced today.

Florida, with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had seven, Mississippi four, South Carolina three, Arkansas two and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia, one each.

Of those lynched, 22 were negroes, six white and one an Indian. There were 33 instances in which officers prevented lynchings, 29 of these being in southern states.

Thirty-four persons were indicted in connection with lynchings, the institute's report said, nine receiving prison sentences, eight for terms ranging from four to 20 years and one for life.

One of the mob victims had been acquitted by the courts, the report set out. Twenty of those lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and 12 from officers outside of jails.

Offenses charged against those lynched, the institute's report said, were: Murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

LIST OF LYNCHINGS COMMITTED IN 1926

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Dec. 31.—The following concerning lynchings for the past year was compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 15 for 1924, 4 less than the number 23 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of the jails. 2 of the persons lynched were women.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 4 of these were in Northern states and 2 were in Southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary; 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and 1 for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 negroes, 6 whites, and 1 Indian. 5 or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

FLORIDA LEADS IN LYNCHINGS

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Dec. 31.—Twenty-nine persons including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, and increase of 13 over the previous year, the Tusk-

eege Normal and Industrial Institute announced today.

Florida, with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had seven, Mississippi four, South Carolina three, Arkansas two and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia one each.

Of those lynched, 22 were negroes, six white and one an Indian. There were 33 instances in which officers prevented lynchings, 29 of these being in southern states. Thirty-four persons were indicted in connection with lynchings, the institute's report said, nine receiving prison sentences, eight for terms ranging from four to 20 years and one for life.

TWENTY-NINE LYNCHED IN COUNTRY LAST YEAR

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Jan. 1 (P).—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of thirteen over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute has announced.

Florida, with 8, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had 7; Mississippi, 4; South Carolina, 3; Arkansas, 2, and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia, 1 each. Of those lynched, 22 were negroes, 6 whites and 1 an Indian. There were 32 instances in which officers prevented lynchings, 29 of these being in southern states. Thirty-four persons were indicted in connection with lynchings, the institute's report said, 9 receiving prison sentences, 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years and 1 for life.

One of the mob victims had been acquitted by the courts, the report set out. Twenty of those lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers outside of jails.

Offenses charged against those lynched, the institute's report said, were: murder, 8; assault, 2; attempted assault, 3; killing officers of the law, 5; wounding officers, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

GA. TELEGRAPH

JAN 2 1927

LYNCHINGS SHOW INCREASE OF 13

Two Women Among 29 Persons Illegally Killed in 1926

GEORGIA AT END OF LIST

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Jan. 1. (AP)—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced today.

Florida, with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had seven, Mississippi four, South Carolina three, Arkansas two and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia one each.

Of those lynched, 22 were negroes, six white and one Indian. There were 33 instances in which officers prevented lynchings, 29 of these being in Southern states. Thirty-four persons were indicted in connection with lynchings, the institute's report said, nine receiving prison sentences, eight for terms ranging from four to 20 years and one for life.

One Person Acquitted

One of the mob victims had been acquitted by the courts, the report set out. Twenty of those lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and 12 from officers outside of jails.

Offenses charged against those lynched, the institute's report said, were: Murder, eight; criminal assault, two; attempted assault, three; killing officer of the law, five; wounding officer, two; attacking woman, one; insulting woman, one; frightening woman, one; burglary, one; charge not reported, five.

Newport News, Va., Press

29 LYNCHINGS IN COUNTRY LAST YEAR

Moton Says That 13 More People Were Lynched Than During Previous Year.

There were 29 persons lynched throughout the United States during the year 1926, according to the re-

port of Robert R. Moton, colored, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

The number of lynchings in 1926 was 13 more than in 1915, and also 13 more than in 1924. However, it was 4 less than in 1923, and 28 less than in 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. Twenty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of the persons lynched were women.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Four of these were in northern states and 29 in southern states. In cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 other instances, armed force was used to instances during the year persons repel the would-be lynchers. In four charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary; 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and one for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 negroes, six whites, and one Indian. Five or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offences charged were: murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

Lynchings-1926
Reports on, Sent Press.

Carmel, Ill., Republican Register
Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1927

LYNCHINGS OF 1926 GREATER THAN IN 1925

Figures Given By Head of
Tuskegee Normal and
Industrial Institute.

R. R. Morton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute located in Alabama, submits the following report on lynchings in the United States during the year of 1926. The list was compiled by the Tuskegee Institute on the department of records and research.

"I find there were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number, 16, for 1925, 13 more than the number, 16, for 1924, 4 less than the number, 33, for 1923, and 28 less than the number, 57, for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims, 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails, 2 of the persons lynched were women.

"There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Four of these were in northern states and 29 in southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons, thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary, 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and 1 for life.

"Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 negroes, 6 whites, and 1 Indian. Five or less than 17 per cent of these put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officers of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

"The state in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1."

ST JOSEPH MO NEWS PRESS
JANUARY 1, 1927

29 LYNCHED IN 1926

INCREASE OF THIRTEEN OVER
PREVIOUS YEAR REPORTED.

Florida Leads With Eight Victims of
Mob Violence, Tuskegee Institute
Survey Shows—Twenty-Two Negroes on the List.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Jan. 1.—(AP)—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of thirteen over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute has announced.

Florida, with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had seven, Mississippi four, South Carolina three, Arkansas two, and Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia, one each. Of those lynched twenty-two were Negroes, six white and one an Indian. There were thirty-three instances in which officers prevented lynchings, twenty-nine of these being in Southern states. Thirty-four persons were indicted in connection with lynchings, the institute's report said.

Offenses charged against those lynched, the institute's report said, were: Murder, eight; rape, two; attempted rape, three; killing officers of the law, five; wounding officers, two; attacking women, one; insulting women, one; frightening women, one; burglary, one; charge not reported, five.

LYNCHINGS IN 1926 INCREASED AT A RAPID RATE

Tuskegee Institute
Alabama

December 31, 1926.

Julius F. Taylor,
Chicago.

Dear Mr. Taylor:

The following persons were lynched in the United States during 1926.

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research.

I find there were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33, for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57, for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. Twenty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of the persons lynched were women.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Four of these were in northern states and 29 in southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary; 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and 1 for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 Negroes, 6 whites, and 1 Indian. Five or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The of-

fences charged were: murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

Yours very truly,

R. R. MORTON,
Principal.

OKANE, WN., SPOKESMAN-REVIEW
DECEMBER 30, 1926

Lynchings Increased During 1926.

There were 29 lynchings in the United States during 1926, with a few days yet to go, according to the annual survey of the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. That is 13 more than there were in 1925 and 1924, but four less than in 1923 and 28 less than in 1922.

No reason is attributed for the 1926 increase. In fact, the 1926 total would have swelled to 63 had mobs been permitted to gratify their murderous passions. Officers of the law prevented 33 lynchings during the year.

Of the victims of mob violence, 22 were negroes, six were white and one was an Indian. Florida leads all the states with eight lynchings, and Texas is a close second with seven. Mississippi had four; South Carolina, three; Arkansas, two, and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia, one each.

Contrary to common belief, but in keeping with the records for several years, only five, or less than 17 per cent of those lynched, were charged with rape or attempted rape. There was one case where the victim was accused of attacking a woman and one other where the charge was that he insulted a woman. In another case a man was lynched for frightening a woman.

Two of those lynched were women. Eight were taken from jails and 12 from officers outside of jails. One victim had been acquitted in court.

There is one hopeful sign of improved public opinion relative to lynching. In four cases, 34 persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were arrested and taken into court. One man was given a life sentence and eight were sentenced to the penitentiary for terms of from four to 20 years. All the lynchings, it will be observed, were in southern states, although the officers of the law prevented four in northern states.

Mankato, Minn., Free Press
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1927

Lynchings Show Increase

According to Robert R. Morton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, twenty-nine persons were lynched in 1926. This is thirteen more than the number sixteen for 1925, thirteen more than the number sixteen for 1924, four less than the number thirty-three for 1923, and twenty-eight less than the number fifty-seven for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. Twenty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and twelve from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of the persons lynched were women.

There were thirty-three instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Four of these were in northern states and twenty-nine in southern states. In twenty-seven of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In six other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the thirty-four persons thus before the courts, nine were sentenced to the penitentiary, eight for terms ranging from four to twenty years, and one for life.

Of the twenty-nine persons lynched, there were twenty-two negroes, six whites and one Indian. Five or less than seven per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5. The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

THE BLACK BLOT OF LYNCHINGS

At the end of the old year, the United States can have nothing but shame because of its lynching record. The report compiled by Tuskegee Institute shows that 29 persons were lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. Twenty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of the persons lynched were women.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Four of these were in northern states and 29 in southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary; 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and 1 for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 negroes, 6 whites, and 1 Indian. Five, or less than 17 per cent of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

The increase of 13 over the number of lynchings for 1924 and 1925 is not reassuring. The 1926 total, however, shows a decided decrease from 1922. But the whole sordid lynching story is still a black blot of shame for the country. It should be noted that all lynchings took place in the southern states, but also that of 33 instances in which lynchings were prevented, 29 of them occurred in the south. This is

the brightest spot in the whole sad picture. Perhaps in the course of years, with sentiment against lynching steadily growing and with the south constantly showing signs of further enlightenment, we may hope that the tendency of mobs to take the law into their own hands will gradually recede to the vanishing point.

**29 Persons, Including 2
Women Lynched In '26**

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.,
Dec. 31 (AP)—Twenty-nine persons,
including two women, were lynched

in the United States during 1926.
an increase of 13 over the previous
year, the Tuskegee Normal and In-

dustrial Institute announced today.
Florida, with eight, had the
largest number, figures compiled
by the institute showed. Texas had
seven, Mississippi four, South Car-
olina three, Arkansas two and
Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico,
Tennessee and Virginia, one each.
Of those lynched, 22 were neg-
roes, six white and one an Indian.
There were 33 instances in which
officers prevented lynchings, 29 of
being in Southern States.

Thirty-four persons were indicted
in connection with lynchings, the
institute's report said, nine receiv-
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years and one for life.

One of the mob victims had been
acquitted by the courts, the re-
port set out. Twenty of those
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Offenses charged against those
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ing woman, 1; insulting woman, 1;
frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1;
charge not reported, 5.

SPRINGFIELD MASS. UNIO

LYNCHINGS IN 1926

Number Almost Double 1925 Total,
Tuskegee Institute Head Finds.

To the Editor of The Union.

Sir: I send you the following con-
cerning lynchings for the year, as
compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the
Department of Records and Research.
I find 29 persons were lynched in 1926.
This is 13 more than the number (16)
for 1925, 13 more than for 1924, four
less than the number (33) for 1923,
and 28 less than the number (57) for
1922. The courts had acquitted one of
the victims. Twenty of the persons
lynched were taken from the hands of
the law, eight from jails and 12 from
officers of the law outside of jails.
Two of the persons lynched were wo-
men.

There were 33 instances in which of-
ficers of the law prevented lynchings.
Four of these were in Northern States
and 29 in Southern States. In 27 of
the cases the prisoners were removed
or the guards augmented or other
precautions taken. In six other in-
stances armed force was used to re-
pel the would-be lynchers. In four in-
stances during the year persons
charged with being connected with
lynching mobs were indicted. Of the
34 persons thus before the courts, nine
were sentenced to the penitentiary,
eight for terms ranging from four to
twenty years, and one for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, 22 were
Negroes, six whites and one Indian.
Five (or less than 17 per cent) of
those put to death were charged with
rape or attempted rape. The offenses
charged were: Murder, 8; rape, 2; at-

tempted rape, 3; killing officer of the
law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2;
attacking woman, 1; insulting woman,
1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1;
charge not reported, 5.

The States in which lynchings oc-
curred and the number in each State
are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia,
1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New
Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennes-
see, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

R. B. MOTON.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.,
BOSTON MASS. HERALD

SELECTIONS FROM OUR MAIL BAG

CONCERNING LYNCHINGS

To the Editor of The Herald:

I send you the following concerning
lynchings for the past year as com-
piled by the Tuskegee Institute in the
department of records and research. I
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in 1926. This is 13 more than the num-
ber 16 for 1925, 13 more than the num-
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The states in which lynching oc-
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are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia,
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Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Ten-
nessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

R. R. MOTON

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Dec. 31.

Constitution
Atlanta
JAN 3 - 1927

LYNCHINGS INCREASE 1 IN U. S. DURING 1926

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., December
31.—(AP)—Twenty-nine persons, in-
cluding two women, were lynched in
the United States during 1926, an in-
crease of 13 over the previous year,
the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial
Institute announced today.

Florida, with eight, had the largest
number, figures compiled by the in-
stitute showed. Texas had seven, Mis-
sissippi four, South Carolina three,
Arkansas two and Georgia, Kentucky,
New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia
one each.

Of those lynched, 22 were negroes,
six white and one an Indian. There
were 33 instances in which officers
prevented lynchings, 29 of these being
in southern states. Thirty-four per-
sons were indicted in connection with
lynchings, the institute's report said,
nine receiving prison sentences, eight
for terms ranging from four to 20
years and one for life.

One of the mob victims had been
acquitted by the courts, the report
set out. Twenty of those lynched were
taken from the hands of the law, eight
from jails and 12 from officers out-
side of jails.

Offenses charged against those
lynched, the institute's report said,
were: Murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted
rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5;
wounding officer, 2; attacking woman,
1; insulting woman, 1; frightening
woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not re-
ported, 5.

WILMINGTON DEL. NEW!

JAN 1 1927

29 LYNCHED, 2 WOMEN; GAIN OF 13 IN 1926

Tuskegee Report Gives Palm to
Florida With Eight Killings

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.,
Dec. 31 (AP)—Twenty-nine persons
including two women, were lynched
in the United States during 1926,
year the Tuskegee Normal and
Industrial Institute announced to-
day.

Florida with 8 had the largest.
Texas had 7, Mississippi 4 and
South Carolina 3. The others were
scattered. Of those lynched, 22
were negroes, six white, and one an
Indian.

There were 33 instances in which
officers prevented lynching, 29 of
these being in Southern States.

Thirty-four persons were indicted
in connection with lynchings, the
institute's report said, 9 receiving
prison sentences, 8 terms ranging
from four to twenty years, and one

Lynchings-1926
Reports on, Sent Press.

Selma, Ala.

Times

JAN 21 1927

Bright Spot In Lynching Record

Although the lynching record of 1926 was thoroughly discreditable and an inexcusable reproach, there are some features about the annual stock-taking of mob activities that are more reassuring. One of these is the large number of cases where attempts at lynching were circumvented by the officers. There were 33 attempts of mobs to get possession of prisoners that proved abortive. Twenty-nine of these failures were in the South. This bright spot in the record shows what can be accomplished in asserting the supremacy of the law when officers are conscientious and fearless.

There has been an unmistakable growth of public sentiment in support of peace-officers who will uphold the law at all costs. It has been a losing fight to stamp out lynchings as long as sheriffs and others felt a sympathy for the mob and were willing to wink at mob violence. It is well known that many reports of mobs "overpowering" sheriffs have been fabricated out of the whole cloth. They were in reality in collusion with those who sought to reach their victims. Fortunately that type of officer has largely passed off the scene. High-minded officials now have a keener sense of duty and are willing to go almost any length in giving that protection to prisoners which the law guarantees and which the state expects.

More Hell Ah,
Democrat

JAN 20 1927

TWO LYNCHINGS IN FOUR YEARS IN ALABAMA

The Advertiser has made a special effort to check the lynching record of Alabama during the past four years in view of the widespread impression that there were no instances of mob violence in that quadrennium. We regret to report the records show that that instead of no lynchings in that period there were two.

January 1, 1926, The Advertiser printed the annual lynching report issued by Tuskegee Institute in which one lynching was reported was credited to Alabama for 1925. We have

seen no specific dispute of this record.

Both The World's Almanac and the records of Tuskegee Institute credit one lynching to Alabama for 1923.

Answering a request for information about 1923, Prof. Monroe N. Work, editor of the Negro Year Book and director of records and research for Tuskegee Institute, writes us:

It appears that there was a lynching at Adamsville, Alabama, on July 13, 1923, but it was not reported to the press. After we sent out our lynching report for that year, we received a letter from Ensley, dated February 8, 1924, stating that there had been a lynching in Jefferson county in 1923.

The circumstances, according to unpublished reports were that an old colored man named W. M. McBride was charged with frightening a crowd of school children. It was further reported that he was arrested and charged with assault. When the case came to trial, the children stated that they were merely frightened by the old man, and he was discharged. On the following morning he was found dead about three miles from his home.

Professor Work encloses a letter from a correspondent in Jefferson county under date of February 23, 1924. The correspondent says that McBride was lynched. He relates that on the night of July 13, 1923, two automobile loads of men came to the house where McBride was. They said they had a warrant for him, "but did not read the warrant, but forced him out of the house and into a car and speeded him away, and the next morning he was found about three miles from his place dead. The woman that was at his house tells this, but she was ordered to leave here and she has left." This certainly has the appearance of lynching.

Undoubtedly, Alabama's lynching record has steadily been improving for many years and in more recent years we have frequently gone a twelve-month without a mob killing. No one is more proud of this improvement than The Advertiser, but this newspaper hopes that the day may soon come when every year will give Alabama a clean slate in this regard.

Jan. - Dec.

Times O. Star

Jan. 15, 1927

U. S. LYNCHINGS

Lynchings still continue in the United States in spite of legal restraints.

Lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee institute, Tuskegee, Ala., numbered 29. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, four less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922.

The courts had acquitted one of the victims, 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of the persons lynched were women.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Four of these were in northern states and 29 in southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In six other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, nine were sentenced to the penitentiary—eight for terms ranging from four to 20 years and one for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 negroes, six whites, and one Indian. Five or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with attack. The offenses charged were: Murder, eight; attack, two; attempted attack, three; killing officer of the law, five; wounding officer of the law, two; insulting woman, one; frightening woman, one; burglary, one; charge not reported, five.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, two; Florida, eight; Georgia, one; Kentucky, one; Mississippi, four; New Mexico, one; South Carolina, three; Tennessee, one; Texas, seven; Virginia, one.

A surprising feature of the statistics is that of the 29 persons lynched six were whites and one Indian. Another unusual thing about the report is that two women were among those lynched. Florida led with eight followed by Texas with seven. Georgia, in the heart of the South, had only one.

Lynching ought not to be tolerated in a civilized country. The day may come when, in an effort to stamp out lynching

effectively, it will be made a federal offense.

29 LYNCHINGS IN IN AMERICA IN 1926 TWO WOMEN VICTIMS

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Jan. 1. Twenty-nine persons were lynched in the United States in 1926, an increase of thirteen over the sixteen lynched in 1925, according to a report issued by Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute. This year's total is 13 more than that for 1924, four less than the total of 33 in 1923 and 28 less than the number, 57, for 1922.

The courts had acquitted one of the 1926 victims and twenty were taken from the hands of the law. Two were women.

"There were thirty-three instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings," the report continues. "Four of these were in Northern States and twenty-nine in Southern States. In twenty-seven of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In six other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers."

"In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of

the 34 persons thus before the courts, nine were sentenced to the penitentiary, eight for terms ranging from four to twenty years and one for life. "Of the twenty-nine persons lynched, there were twenty-two Negroes, six whites and one Indian. Five, or less than 17 per cent. of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

"The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1."

JAN 1 1927

Say 29 Lynched (In 1926; Figures Only From South

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Jan. 1.—(AP)—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of thirteen over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announces.

Florida, with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had seven; Mississippi, four; South Carolina, three; Arkansas, two, and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia, one each.

Of those lynched, twenty-two were negroes, six white and one an Indian. There were thirty-three instances in which officers prevented lynchings, twenty-nine of these being in Southern states. Thirty-four persons were indicted in connection with lynchings, the institute's report said, nine receiving prison sentences, eight for terms ranging from four to twenty years, and one for life.

One of the mob victims had been acquitted by the courts, the report set out. Twenty of those lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and twelve from officers outside of jails.

JAN 3 - 1927

U. S. LYNCHINGS ARE 29 FOR YEAR

Tuskegee Report Shows
Florida Leads With
Eight

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Jan. 1.—(AP)—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced yesterday.

Florida, with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had seven, Mississippi four, South Carolina three, Arkansas two, and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia one each.

Of those lynched, 22 were negroes, six white and one an Indian. There were 33 instances in which officers prevented lynchings. 29 of these be-

ing in southern states. Thirty-four persons were indicted in connection with lynchings, the institute's report said, nine receiving prison sentences, eight for terms ranging from four to 20 years and one for life.

Offenses charged against those lynched, the institute's report said, were: murder 8; rape 2; attempted rape 3; killing officer of the law 5; wounding officer 2; attacking woman 1; insulting woman 1; frightening woman 1; burglary 1; charge not reported 5.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

29 LYNCH VICTIMS DURING PAST YEAR

34 Arrests for Participating in
Lynching Mobs; One Sent
to Prison for Life.

Following is the number of lynchings as compiled by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama.

There were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922.

The courts had acquitted one of the victims. 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. 2 of the persons lynched were women.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 4 of these were in Northern states and 29 in Southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 other instances armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 34 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary: 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and 1 for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 Negroes, 6 whites, and 1 Indian. 5 or less than 17 percent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses

charged were: murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

ST. LOUIS, MO., ARGUS
JANUARY 13, 1927

Twenty-Nine Recorded During
1926. Sharp Increase
Over Previous Year. 22
Negroes, 6 Whites, 1 Indian
Victims Of Mob Violence.

Florida Leads With Nine
Lynchings To Her Credit.
Two Women Were In The
Number.

According to a report coming from Tuskegee Institute, there has been a sharp increase in lynchings in the United States during this year over that of last.

Unfaithful officers of the law have allowed most of the victims to be taken from them without tangible efforts to prevent.

In sending out this information, Prof. Robert R. Moton has this to say:

"I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 22 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. 2 of the persons lynched were women.

"There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 4 of those were in Northern states and 29 in Southern states. In 27 of these cases the prisoners were removed or

the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 other instances armed force was used to repel would be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary: 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and 1 for life.

"Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 Negroes, 6 whites, and 1 Indian. 5 or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

Yours very truly,

R. R. MOTON
Principal

GREENCASTLE, IND., HERALD

TWENTY-NINE PERSONS INCLUDING TWO WOMEN WERE
LYNCHED DURING YEAR

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Jan. 7.—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of thirteen over the previous year, the Tuskegee normal and industrial institute announced today.

Florida, with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had seven, Mississippi four, South Carolina three, Arkansas two and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia, one each. Of those lynched, twenty-two were negroes, six white and one an Indian. There were thirty-three instances in which officers prevented lynchings, twenty-nine of these being in southern states. Thirty-four persons were indicted in connection with lynchings, the institute's report said, nine receiving prison sentences, eight for terms ranging from four to twenty years, and one for life. One of the mob victims had been acquitted by the courts, the report set out. Twenty of those lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails, twelve from officers outside of jails.

Offenses charged against those lynched the institute's report said, were: murder 8, rape 2, attempted rape 3, killing officers of the law 5, wounding officer 2, attacking woman 1, insulting woman 1, frightening woman 1, burglary 1, charge not reported 5.

COLUMBIA, MO. MISSOURIAN
DECEMBER 31, 1926

LYNCHINGS SHOW INCREASE OF THIRTEEN DURING 1926

Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute Compile Statistics on Outbreaks.

The number of lynchings had been decreasing until 1926, when they increased, according to figures compiled by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute of Tuskegee, Ala. There were twenty-nine lynchings in 1926, sixteen in 1925, sixteen in 1924, thirty-three in 1923 and fifty-seven in 1922. There were thirty-three instances in 1926 in which lynchings were prevented, four in the North and twenty-nine in the South.

In four instances convictions were obtained. Of the thirty-four persons thus brought into court, nine were sent to prison, eight of them for terms ranging from four to twenty years, while one was sent for life.

Of the twenty-nine lynched, twenty-two were negroes, six were whites, and one was an Indian. The offenses charged were: Murder, eight; killing or wounding officers, seven; rape or attempted rape, five; attacking, frightening or insulting women, three; burglary, one; charges not reported, five.

Florida, Texas, Mississippi, and South Carolina ranked in the order named in number of lynchings, the four states accounting for twenty-two of the twenty-nine lynchings.

Lynchings-1926

Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan.-Dec.

2335

MINERAL WELLS TEX. INDEX LINTON LA ADVERTISER
JANUARY 3, 1927 JANUARY 4, 1927

Lynching Record Of 1926 Is Long Trail Of Shame

1926 LYNCHING RECORD

Again it becomes our sad duty to record that during the year 1926 thirty-four persons, including two women, met death at the hands of mobs in various parts of the South. It is needless to add that most of the victims were Negroes. The latter and lynchings are practically synonymous, but this need not always be so, because the same disrespect and disregard for law that is evinced by a mob bent on lynching a colored man or woman may some day break all the way over the color line and cause lynching—not necessarily the lynching of Negroes—to become a national pastime.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Four of these were in Northern states and 29 in Southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In six other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary; 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and one for life.

Of the 34 persons lynched, there were 30 Negroes, 3 whites, and 1 Indian. Five or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 3; Florida, 9; Georgia, 3; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

"There is one excellent and reasonable explanation of the increase from eighteen lynchings in 1925 to thirty-four in 1926. While there was threat of a federal law, with consequent jurisdiction of federal courts over this crime, the lynchers

hesitated. When the United States Senate refused to discuss the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill, that was equivalent to serving notice on the lynchers that they could pursue their pastime virtually unmolested.

"So far only one lynching, and that one in Georgia, has been visited by punishment at the hands of the law. The United States Senate refuses to discuss the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill because of the obstructionist tactics of a small group of Senators from the lynching states."

We are firmly convinced that, if mob violence is ever stopped in the United States, it will be stopped as the direct action of the group which suffers most from mob violence. A federal anti-lynching bill would help and it is feasible that such a bill would afford the opening wedge against the evil; but it has been clearly demonstrated that a federal anti-lynching bill will not be passed as long as there is nothing except sentiment in back of it. Most United States Senators and Representatives are conscienceless on the subject and it is reasonable to expect that the bill will be ignored in Congress until Northern Negroes, armed with their ballots, prove to them that the defeat of so humane a measure as an anti-lynching bill will mean their own ultimate defeat for every office to which they aspire.

KAUFMAN TEX HERALD
DECEMBER 30, 1926

Tuskegee Normal Reports Florida Leads in Lynchings

Principal Robert B. Morton of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute for the training of colored young men and women report the following lynchings in 1926:

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research. I find there were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number

57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. Twenty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails, two of the persons lynched were women.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Four of these were in Northern states and 29 in Southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In six other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary; eight for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and 1 for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 negroes, 6 whites, and 1 Indian, 5 or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder 8; rape 2; attempted rape 3; killing officer of the law 5; wounding officer of the law 2; attacking woman 1; insulting woman 1; frightening woman 1; burglary 1; charge not reported 5.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas 2; Florida 8; Georgia 1; Kentucky 1; Mississippi 4; New Mexico 1; South Carolina 3; Tennessee 1; Texas 7; Virginia 1.

LYNCHINGS

PAST YEAR

Lynchings in the Past Year

R. R. Morton of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute writes The Advertiser concerning lynching statistics for 1926. They were compiled by the Institute's department of records and research.

Lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and research, were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922.

The courts had acquitted one of the victims. 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. 2 of the persons lynched were women.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 4 of these were in Northern states and 29 in Southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or guards augmented or precautions taken. In 6 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary; 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and 1 for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 Negroes, 6 whites, and 1 Indian. 5 or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; wounding officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

"I find," he writes, "there were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, four less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. Twenty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of the persons lynched were women.

"There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Four of these were in northern states and 29 in southern states. In 27 of the cases prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In six other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, nine were sentenced to the penitentiary; eight for terms ranging from four to 20 years, and one for life.

"Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 negroes, six whites and one Indian. Five or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, eight; rape, two; attempted rape, three; killing officer of the law, five; wounding officer of the law, two; attacking women, one; insulting woman, one; frightening woman, one; burglary, one; charge not reported, five.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, two; Florida, eight; Georgia, one; Kentucky, one; Mississippi, four; New Mexico, one; South Carolina, three; Tennessee, one; Texas, seven; Virginia, one."

Statistics On Lynching

Robert R. Morton, principal of the Tuskegee (Alabama, Normal and Industrial Institute for the Training of Colored Young Men and Women, sends us his yearly compilation of lynching statistics for the year 1926 in the United States. His statement follows:

"I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. 2 of the persons lynched were women.

"There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 4 of these were in Northern states and 29 in Southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary: 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and 1 for life.

"Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 Negroes, 6 whites, and 1 Indian. 5 or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offences charged were: murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1."

It will be noted that there were more lynchings in 1926 than in the previous year although the comparative statistics show that a gain is being firmly made against this enemy to civilization.

Lynching can not be justified under any circumstances. It signifies an overthrow of Constitution and laws. It has been a terrible blot on American life.

We often hear it said that lynchings occur because of the law's delays and the uncertainty of punishment. But this argument will not hold in the face of facts.

Punishment should be sure for lynchers as it should be certain against rapists and murderers. When beyond a doubt law will provide and exact a drastic punishment for those who put mob rule before the laws of the land, this curse on American civilization will be wiped out. And there are strong signs that public sentiment in some southern states is more and more turning against King Lynch.

In his recent message to Congress, President Coolidge said:

"The social well-being of our country requires our constant effort for the amelioration of race prejudice and the extension to all elements of equal opportunity and equal

protection under the laws which are guaranteed by the Constitution. The Federal Government especially is charged with this obligation in behalf of the colored people of the Nation. Not only their remarkable progress, their devotion and their loyalty, but our duty to ourselves under our claim

that we are an enlightened people requires us to use all our power to protect them from the crime of lynching. Although violence of this kind has very much decreased, while any of it remains we can not justify neglecting to make every effort to eradicate it by law.

"The education of the colored race under Government encouragement is proceeding successfully and ought to have continuing support. An increasing need exists for properly educated and trained medical skill to be devoted to the service of this race."

FULTON, ILL., JOURNAL

January 4, 1927

LYNCHING STATISTICS

72
Fulton Journal:—I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails, 2 of the persons lynched were women.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Four of these were in northern states and 29 in southern states. In 27 of the cases, the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year, persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary, 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and 1 for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 Negroes, 6 whites, and 1 Indian. Five, or less than 17 per cent of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offences charged were: murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state

are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

Yours very truly,

R. R. MOTON,

Principal.

Walla Walla (Wn) Union
January 2, 1927.

COMMUNICATED

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.
December 31, 1926.

Dear Sir:

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails, 2 of the persons lynched were women.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 4 of these were in Northern states and 29 in Southern states. In 27 of the cases

the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary: 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and 1 for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 negroes, 6 whites and 1 Indian. 5 or less than 17 per cent

of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offences charged were: murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported 3.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

Yours very truly,

R. R. MOTON

Principal.

VICARIA CALIF.-TIMES
JANUARY 5, 1927

LYNCHINGS FOR YEAR REPORTED FROM TUSKEGEE

Principal R. R. Moton, of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, the institution built up and made famous by the late Booker T. Washington, for the training of colored young men and young women, in Alabama, sends out to the press of the country the following information relative to lynchings in the past year, according to statistics compiled by the Tuskegee Institute's departments of records and research:

"Lynchings in 1926 totalled 29 persons—13 more than in 1925 and the same excess over those of 1924; but four less than in 1923, and 28 less than occurred in 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims of the mob; 20 were taken from the hands of the law, 8 were taken from jails, and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of the victims were women.

"In 33 instances officers of the law prevented lynchings, four in Northern states and 29 in Southern states. In four instances during the past year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of 34 persons taken before courts in such connection, nine were sent to the penitentiary—eight for terms ranging from four to 20 years, and one for life.

States in which lynchings took place, and the number in each state were as follows: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1."

Lynchings-1926
Reports on, Sent Press

Augusta, Ga. HERALD

JAN 1 1927

29 LYNCHINGS IN U. S. DURING '26

Increase of 13 Over 1925,
According to Figures Com-
piled at Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ga.—
(AP)—Twenty-nine persons including
two women, were lynched in the
United States during 1926, an in-
crease of 13 over the previous
year, the Tuskegee Normal and In-
dustrial Institute announced Fri-
day.

Florida, with eight, had the larg-
est number, figures compiled by
the institute showed. Texas had
seven, Mississippi four, South
Carolina three, Arkansas two and
Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico,
Tennessee and Virginia, one each.

Of those lynched, 22 were ne-
groes, six white and one an Indian.
There were 33 instances in which
officers prevented lynchings, 29 of
these being in Southern states.
Thirty-four persons were indicted
in connection with lynchings, the
institute's report said nine receiv-
ing prison sentences, eight for
terms ranging from four to 20
years and one for life.

One of the mob victims had been
acquitted by the courts, the report
set out. Twenty of these lynched
were taken from the hands of the
law, eight from jails and 12 from
officers outside of jails.

Offenses charged against those
lynched, the institute's report said,
were murder, eight; rape, two; at-
tempted rape, three; killing officer
of the law, 5; wounding officer,
two; attacking woman, 1; insult-
ing woman, 1; frightening woman,
1; burglary, 1; charge not reported,
five.

Rock Hill
S.C. Herald

JAN 1 1927 29 PERSONS ARE LYNCHED IN U. S. DURING YEAR '26

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1.—Twen-
ty-nine persons including two wo-
men were lynched in the United
States in 1926, an increase of 13
over the previous year, the Tuske-
gee Normal and Industrial Institute
announced.

Florida, with eight had the larg-
est number, figures compiled by the
institute showed. Texas had seven,
Mississippi four, South Carolina
three, Arkansas two and Georgia,
Kentucky, Mexico, Tennessee and
Virginia one each.

Of those lynched, twenty-one
were negroes, seven white and one
an Indian. There were thirty-three
instances in which officers preven-
ted lynchings, twenty-nine of these
being in Southern States. Thirty-
four persons were indicted in con-
nection with lynchings, the institu-
te's report said, nine receiving pris-
on sentences, eight for terms rang-
ing from four to twenty years and
one for life.

One of the mob victims had been
acquitted by the courts the report
set out. Twenty of those lynched
were taken from the hands of the
law, eight from jails and twelve
from officers outside of jails.

Offenses charged against those
lynched, the institute's report said
were:

Murder, eight; attack, two; at-
tempted attack, 3 killing officer of
the law, 5; wounding officer, two;
attacking woman, one, insulting
woman, one; frightening woman,
one; burglary, one; charge not re-
ported, five.

Winder, Ga., News

DEC 30 1926 1926 Lynching Record

According to information sent out
by Tuskegee Institute there were 29
persons lynched in 1926. Of these there
were 22 negroes, 6 white and 1 Indian.
The offences charged were: murder,
8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing
officer of the law, 5; wounding officer
of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1;
insulting woman, 1; frightening wo-
man, 1; burglary, 1; charge not re-
ported, 1.

The states in which lynchings oc-
curred and the number in each state
are as follows: Arkansas, 2; Florida,
8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississ-
ippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Caro-
lina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Vir-
ginia, 1.

BARTOW, FLA., 1927

Record
JAN 3 1927

FLORIDA LED IN NUMBER LYNCHINGS DURING YEAR

Eight Charged to State;
Texas Second With 7
Mississippi Third with 4

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Jan. 3.—
(AP).—Robert Morton, principal o-
f Tuskegee Normal and Industrial In-
stitute, sends the following on
lynchings during 1926:

"I find there were 29 persons
lynched in 1926. This is 13 more
than the number 16 for 1925, 13
more than the number 16 for 1924,
4 less than the number 33 for
1923, and 28 less than the number
57 for 1922. The courts had acquit-
ted one of the victims. 20 of the
persons lynched were taken from
the hands of the law, 8 from jails

and 12 from officers of the law out-
side of jails. Two of the persons
lynched were women.

"There were 33 instances in which
officers of the law prevented lynch-
ings. Four of these were in North-
ern states and 29 in Southern
states. In 27 of the cases the pris-
oners were removed or the guards
taken. In 6 other instances, armed
force was used to repel the would-be
lynchers. In 4 instances during the
year persons charged with being
indicted. Of the 34 persons thus
connected with lynching mobs were
before the courts, 9 were sentenc-
ed to the penitentiary: 8 for terms
ranging from 4 to 20 years, and 1
for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, there
were 22 negroes, 6 whites, and 1
Indian. 5 or less than 17 percent
of those put to death were charged
with rape or attempted rape. The
offenses charged were: Murder, 8;
rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing
officer of the law, 5; wounding offi-
cer of the law, 2; attacking woman,
1; insulting woman, 1; frightening
woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not
reported, 5.

The states in which lynchings
occurred and the number in each
state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8;
Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississip-
pi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Caro-
lina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7;
Virginia, 1."

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

JAN 1 1927 FLORIDA LYNCHES EIGHT

Alabama Keeps Record Clear In 1926
Of Mob Violence

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.,
Jan. 1.—Florida lead the states dur-
ing 1926 with eight out of 29 lynch-
ings reported, according to compiled
figures released Friday by the Tus-
kegee Normal and Industrial Insti-
tute.

Twenty-two of those lynched were
negroes, six were white and one an
Indian. Texas is accredited with
seven; Mississippi, four; South Caro-
lina, three; Arkansas, two, and Geo-
gia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia
and New Mexico one each.

Eight were charged with murder;
five for killing officers; two with
rape; three with attempted rape; two
for wounding officers; one each for
attacking a woman, insulting a wom-
an, frightening a woman and burg-

lary, and five in which no charge was
reported.

Of the 29 victims taken from the
hands of the law, eight were dragged
from jails and 12 were taken from of-
ficers outside jails. One of those
lynched had been acquitted. Officers
frustrated 33 attempted lynchings, 29
of which were in Southern states, the
report shows.

TAMPA, FLA., Tribune

JAN 1 1927 FLORIDA LEADS U. S. IN LYNCHINGS, SAYS INSTITUTE'S REPORT

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Dec.
31.—(A.P.).—Twenty-nine persons, in-
cluding two women, were lynched in
the United States during 1926, an in-
crease of 13 over the previous year,
the Tuskegee normal and industrial
institute announced today.

Florida, with eight, had the largest
number, figures compiled by the in-
stitute showed. Texas had seven,
Mississippi four, South Carolina three,
Arkansas two and Georgia, Kentucky
New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia
one each.

Of those lynched, 22 were negroes,
six white and one an Indian. There
were 33 instances in which officers
prevented lynchings, 29 of these being
in southern states. Thirty-four per-
sons were indicted in connection with
lynchings, the institutes' report said,
nine receiving prison sentences, eight
for terms ranging from four to 20
years and one for life.

One of the mob victims had been
acquitted by the courts, the report
set out. Twenty of those lynched
were taken from the hands of the
law, eight from jails and 12 from
officers outside of jails.

Offenses charged against those
lynched, the institute's report said,
were: murder 8, rape 2, attempted
rape 3, killing officer of the law 5,
wounding officer 2, attacking woman
1, insulting woman 1, frightening
woman 1, burglary 1, charge not re-
ported 5.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA., 1

JAN 1 1927

29 ARE LYNCHED
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.,
Dec. 31.—(AP).—Twenty-nine per-
sons, including two women, were
lynched in the United States during
1926, an increase of 13 over the pre-
vious year, the Tuskegee normal and
industrial institute announced today.

Miami, Fla.
News
JAN 1 1927
U. S. LYNCHINGS
ARE 29 FOR YEAR

Tuskegee Report Shows
Florida Leads With
Eight

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.,
Jan. 1.—(P)—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced yesterday.

Florida, with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had seven, Mississippi four, South Carolina three, Arkansas two, and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia one each.

Of those lynched, 22 were negroes, six white and one an Indian. There were 33 instances in which officers prevented lynchings, 29 of these being in southern states. Thirty-four persons were indicted in connection with lynchings, the institute's report said, nine receiving prison sentences, eight for terms ranging from four to 20 years and one for life.

Offenses charged against those lynched, the institute's report said, were: murder 8; rape 2; attempted rape 3; killing officer of the law 5; wounding officer 2; attacking woman 1; insulting woman 1; frightening woman 1; burglary 1; charge not reported 5.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.

State
DEC 31 1926
LYNCHING RECORD
FOR YEAR HEAVY

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number, 16 for 1925, 13 more

than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of the persons lynched were women.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Four of these were in Northern states and 29 in Southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary: Eight for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years and 1 for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 negroes, 6 whites, and 1 Indian. Five or less than 17 percent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offences charged were; murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1;

BRISTOL, VA., TENN
JAN 1 1927

29 LYNCHED IN U. S.
DURING YEAR 1926

Tuskegee Institute Has
Made Survey for
the Past Year

FLORIDA HAS MOST
Tenn., and Va., One Each;
Officers Stop 33
Attempts

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.,
Dec. 31. (AP)—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced today.

Florida, with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had seven, Mississippi four, South Carolina three, Arkansas two and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico and Tennessee and Virginia one each.

Of those lynched, 22 were negroes, six white and one an Indian. There were 33 instances in which officers prevented lynchings, 29 of these being Southern states. Thirty-four persons were indicted in connection with lynchings, the institute's report said, nine receiving prison sentences, eight for terms ranging from four to twenty years and one for life.

One of the mob victims had been acquitted by the courts, the report set out. Twenty of those lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and 12 from officers outside of jails.

Offenses charged against those lynched, the institute's report said, were: murder 8, rape 2, attempted rape 3, killing officer of the law 5, wounding officer 2, attacking woman 1, insulting woman 1, frightening woman 1, burglary 1, charge not reported 5.

Durham, N. C., Herald

JAN 1 1927
LYNCHINGS DURING
YEAR NUMBER 29

Increase of 13 Over the Pre-
vious Year; Two Women
Are Among Victims

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Dec. 31.—(AP)—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced today.

Florida, with eight had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had seven,

Mississippi four, South Carolina three, Arkansas two and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia one each.

Of those lynched, 22 were negroes, six white and one an Indian. There were 33 instances in which officers prevented lynchings, 29 of these being in southern states. Thirty-four persons were indicted in connection with lynchings, the institute's report said, nine receiving prison sentences, eight for terms ranging from four to 20 years and one for life.

One of the mob victims had been acquitted by the courts, the report set out. Twenty of those lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and 12 from officers outside of jails.

Offenses charged against those lynched, the institute's report said, were: Murder 8, rape 2, attempted rape 3, killing officer of the law 5, wounding officer 2, attacking woman 1, insulting woman 1, frightening woman 1, burglary 1, charge not reported 5.

Dayville, Or. Enterprise

DEC 29 1926
ONLY ONE LYNCHING IN
GEORGIA IN PAST YEAR

The following is a statement of the lynching record as the statistics were compiled at the department of record and research at Tuskegee Institute, a negro school founded by Booker T. Washington:

There were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 33 for 1923 and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. 2 of the persons lynched were women.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynching. 4 of these were in northern states and 29 in southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the

34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary; 3 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and 1 for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 negroes, 6 whites and 1 Indian. 5 or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officers of law, 5; wounding officers of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; fighting woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are:

Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1

Liberty N.C. News

JAN 1 1927

29 Lynchings in
United States;
Florida Leads

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—Twenty-nine persons including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute announced today.

Florida, with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had seven, Mississippi four, South Carolina three, Arkansas two and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia one each.

Of those lynched, 22 were negroes, six white and one an Indian. There were 33 instances in which officers prevent lynchings 29 of these being in southern states. Thirty-four persons were indicted in connection with lynchings, the institute's report said, eight for terms

ranging from four to 20 year and one for life.

Lynchings-1926 Reports on, Sent Press.

Jackson, Ga., Progress-Argus

DEC 31 1926 LYNCHINGS FOR 1926

NUMBERED ONLY 29

FIGURES FOR YEAR MADE PUBLIC BY THE TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE. GEORGIA HAS GOOD RECORD FOR YEAR.

According to figures compiled and made public by the research department of Tuskegee Institute, there were 29 persons lynched in the United States during the year 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims; 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails; 2 of the persons lynched were women.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings; 4 of these were in northern states and 29 in southern states.

Of the 29 persons lynched, 22 were negroes, 6 whites and 1 Indian. Five or less than 17 percent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The other offenses charged were: Murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officers of the law, 5; wounding officers of the law, 2; attacking women, 1; insulting women, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state

are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1

Mobile, Ala., Register

JAN 1 1927 FLORIDA LEADS IN LYNCHING IN NATION FOR 1926

Twenty-Nine Persons, Including Two Women, Are Victims of Mobs

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Dec. 31.—(AP)—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced today.

Florida, with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had seven, Mississippi four, South Carolina three, Arkansas two and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia, one each. Of those lynched 22 were negroes, six white and one Indian. There were 33 instances in which officers prevented lynchings, 29 of these being in southern states. Thirty-four persons were indicted in connection with lynchings, the institute's report said, nine receiving prison sentences, eight for terms ranging from four to 20 years and one for life.

One of the mob victims had been acquitted by the courts, the report sets out. Twenty of those lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and 12 from officers outside of jails.

Offenses charged against those lynched, the institute's report said, were: Murder, 8; assault, 2; attempted assault, 3; killing officers of the law, 5; wounding officer, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

DEC 31 1926 LYNCHINGS FOR 1926 SHOW LIGHT INCREASE OVER FIGURES OF 1925

Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 31.—The following information concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. There were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. 2 of the persons lynched were women.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 4 of these were in Northern states and 29 in Southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 other instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 24 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary: 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and 1 for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 negroes, 6 whites, and 1 Indian. 5 or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of

the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

Selma, Miss. Enterprise JAN 14 1927 LYNCHING FIGURES GIVEN OUT BY TUSKEGEE PROF.

From the Department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute the following figures concerning lynchings in the United States have been given out for the year 1926:

"There were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, four less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 in 1922.

"The courts had acquitted one of the victims. Twenty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of the persons lynched were women.

"There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Four of these were in Northern States and 29 in Southern States. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In six other instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts,

9 were sentenced to the penitentiary: eight for terms ranging from four to 20 years, and one for life.

"Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 negroes, six whites, and one Indian. Five, or less than 17 per cent, of those put to death were charged with rape, or attempted rape; the offenses charged were: murder, eight; rape, two; attempted rape, three; killing officer of the law, five; wounding officer of the law, two; attacking woman, one; insulting woman, one; frightening woman, one; burglary, one; charge not reported, five.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, two; Florida, eight; Georgia, one; Kentucky, one; Mississippi, four; New Mexico, one; South Carolina, three; Tennessee, one; Texas, seven; Virginia, one."

Tampa, Fla.

JAN 1 1927 FLORIDA LEADS IN LYNCHINGS, SAYS INSTITUTE'S REPORT

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Dec. 31.—(AP)—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year, the Tuskegee normal and industrial institute announced today.

Florida, with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had seven, Mississippi four, South Carolina three, Arkansas two and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia one each.

Of those lynched, 22 were negroes, six white and one an Indian. There were 33 instances in which officers prevented lynchings, 29 of these being in southern states. Thirty-four persons were indicted in connection with lynchings, the institute's report said, nine receiving prison sentences, eight for terms ranging from four to 20 years and one for life.

One of the mob victims had been acquitted by the courts, the report set out. Twenty of those lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and 12 from officers outside of jails.

Offenses charged against those lynched, the institute's report said, were: murder 8, rape 2, attempted rape 3, killing officer of the law 5, wounding officer 2, attacking woman 1, insulting woman 1, frightening woman 1, burglary 1, charge not reported 5.

Jan.-Dec.

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JAN 1 1927

29 Persons, Including 2 Women, Lynched In 1926

Florida With Eight Had Largest Number—Texas Ranks Second With Seven—Only One In Virginia

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Dec. 31. (AP)—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced today.

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One of the mob victims had been acquitted by the courts, the report set out. Twenty of those lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and 12 from officers outside of jails.

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Campbellsville

Journal

JAN 20 1927

LYNCHING DURING 1926 IS ALMOST DOUBLE PREVIOUS YEAR'S RECORD

There were 29 persons lynched in 1926 according to records compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. This is 13 more than the number of 16 for 1925,

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woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

Campbellsville, Ky., News-Journal January 24, 1927

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The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

Gibsonville N.C. Post

JAN 1 1927

29 Lynchings in United States; Florida Leads

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port said, eight for terms ranging from four to 20 years and one for life.

Campbellsville, W. C. N

Citizen JAN 1 1927

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lynchings - 1926
Reports on, Sent Press.
Hagerstown, Va
Gazette
DEC 31 1926

TWENTY-NINE WERE LYNCHED IN UNITED STATES PAST YEAR

TENNESSEE HAD ONE OF
MOB'S VICTIMS

An Increase This Year of 13 Over 1925,
And 8 of Those Killed Were
White Persons

Tennessee had one of the 29 lynchings which occurred in the United States this year, according to the Tuskegee Institute's department of records and research.

According to the figures given out today, this is 13 more than 1925, when only 16 were lynched. In 1924, 16; in 1923, 33; in 1922, 57 were lynched.

Of the victims one had been tried by the courts and acquitted, 20 of the 29 were taken from the hands of the law, 8 were taken from confinement in jail and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails.

Two of the persons lynched were women, and of the 29, 22 were negroes and 6 were white, and one Indian.

Less than 17 per cent of the causes ascribed for the lynchings was rape, only 5 being charged with that offense. Murder led with 8; 5 were charged with killing an officer of the law; 3 with wounding officers; 3 with attempted rape; 2 with rape, 1 with attacking a woman; 1 insulting a woman; 1 frightening a woman; 1 burglary, and 5 were lynched without a charge being reported.

Florida led with 8 lynchings; Texas, 7; Mississippi, 4; South Carolina, 3; Arkansas, 2; and Tennessee, New Mexico, Kentucky and Virginia with one each.

This year 33 attempted lynchings were frustrated, 4 in northern states and 29 in southern states. In 27 of these cases the prisoners were removed or the guards increased, or other precautions taken when mobs formed.

This year 34 persons were brought before the courts charged with being in mobs, and 9 were given penitentiary sentences, one for life and the others ranging from 4 to 20 years.

Reports -
Hagerstown, Va
Gazette
DEC 31 1926
V. CITY COMMERCIAL
JAN 1 - 1927

29 PERSONS WERE LYNCHED IN 1926

Two of This Number Were
Women and All Offenses
Occurred in the Southern
States

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Dec. 31.—AP.—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced today.

Florida, with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had seven, Mississippi four, South Carolina three, Arkansas two and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia one each.

Of those lynched, 22 were negroes, six white and one an Indian. There were 32 instances in which officers prevented lynchings, 29 of these being in southern states. Thirty-four persons were indicted in connection with lynchings, the prison sentences, eight for terms ranging from four to 20 years and one for life.

One of the mob victims had been acquitted by the courts, the report set out. Twenty of those lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and 12 from officers outside of jails.

Offenses charged against those lynched, the institute's report said, were: Murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officers of law, 5; wounding officers of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; fighting woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

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Reports -
Hagerstown, Va
Gazette
DEC 31 1926
V. CITY COMMERCIAL
JAN 1 - 1927

ONLY ONE LYNCHING 1. GEORGIA'S RECORD DURING PAST YEAR

INTERESTING FIGURES ARE ANNOUNCED BY COLORED INSTITUTE AT TUSKEGEE

The following is a statement of the lynching record as the statistics were compiled at the department of record and research at Tuskegee Institute, a negro school founded by Booker T. Washington.

There were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 16 more than the number 13 for 1923 and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims, 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of the persons lynched were women.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynching. Four of these were in northern states and 29 in southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary; 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and one for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 negroes, 6 whites and 1 Indian. Five or less than 17 percent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officers of law, 5; wounding officers of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; fighting woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

Jan. - Dec. 2328

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are:

Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

Reports -
Hagerstown, Va
Gazette
DEC 31 1926
V. CITY COMMERCIAL
JAN 1 - 1927

29 ARE LYNCHED DURING THE YEAR

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Jan. 1.—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of thirteen over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced yesterday.

Florida, with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had seven, Mississippi four, South Carolina three, Arkansas two and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia one each.

Of those lynched, twenty-one were negroes, six white and one an Indian. There were thirty-three instances in which officers prevented lynchings, twenty-nine of these being in Southern states. Thirty-four persons were indicted in connection with lynching, the institute's report said, nine receiving prison sentences, eight for terms ranging from four to twenty years, and one for life.

One of the mob victims had been acquitted by the courts, the report set out. Twenty of those lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails, twelve from officers outside of jails.

Offenses charged against those lynched, the institute's report said, were: Murder, eight; rape, two; attempted rape, three; killing officers of the law, five; wounding officers, two; attacking women, one; frightening woman, one; burglary, one; charge not reported five.

Reports -
Hagerstown, Va
Gazette
DEC 31 1926
V. CITY COMMERCIAL
JAN 1 - 1927

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE REPORTS INCREASE IN LYNCHINGS OVER 1925

Principal R. R. Noton, of Tuskegee Institute, has compiled data concerning lynchings throughout the country during the past five years. He says:

"I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number of 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims, 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of the persons lynched were women.

"There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Four of these were in Northern states and 29 in Southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary, 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and 1 for life.

"Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 negroes, 6 whites, and 1 Indian. Five or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1."

JAN 1 1927

Lynching Record For 1926 Higher Than Year Before

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Dec. 31.—(AP)—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced today.

Florida, with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had seven, Mississippi four, South Carolina three, Arkansas two and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia one each.

Of those lynched, 22 were negroes, six white and one an Indian. There were 33 instances in which officers prevented lynchings, 29 of these being in Southern States. Thirty-four persons were indicted in connection with lynchings, the institute's report said, nine receiving prison sentences, eight for terms ranging from four to 20 years and one for life.

One of the mob victims had been acquitted by the courts, the report set out. Twenty of those lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and 12 from officers outside of jails.

Nashville, Tenn., Tennessean

JAN 1 1927

GAIN IN LYNCHINGS SHOWN IN 1926, IS TUSKEGEE REPORT

Mob Violence Claims 29 Victims in Past Year.

The work of mobs increased in 1926. The records compiled by Tuskegee Institute of Alabama shows that the year 1926 brought death by violence in the hands of a mob to 29 to surpass the figures for both 1924 and 1925.

The 1926 mark failed to reach that attained in 1923 when 33 met death in this manner and is only one above the halfway mark of 1922 when a high mark of 57 was reached.

Florida led the procession during the past year with eight recorded bona fide lynchings while the Texas claimants were a close second

with seven. Of the 29 lynched 22 were negroes, 6 were whites and the other an Indian.

In both 1924 and 1925 the number recorded was 16.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 2; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

In four instances indictments were returned against a total of 34 persons, nine of whom were convicted and sentenced.

States in which the lynchings occurred and the number in each are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

WINSTON SALEM, N. C.

DEC 31 1926

Punishing Mobsters

The annual report of lynchings as compiled by the Department of Research of Tuskegee Institute show a total of 29 for 1926, or an increase of 13 over the records for 1924 and 1925. This alarming note however, is sifted by the added information that on 33 occasions during the present year, officers of the law prevented attempted lynchings, and 29 of these occurrences were in southern states. A further study of the report reveals that 34 persons accused of participation in mob violence were tried before the courts and nine convicted. One of those convicted received a life term, while the remaining eight were given terms running from one to eight years.

North Carolina as usual presented a perfect record insofar as lynchings were concerned, but scored heavily in visiting punishment on mob members. The drastic action taken in the cases of ALVIN MANSEL, Asheville negro, accused of attacking a white woman, and a score of Martin county citizens charged with the mutilation of JOSEPH NEEDLEMAN instilled a wholesome respect for the law into North Carolina habitues of Judge LYNCH's court.

Donaldsmulle L.
Chief
JAN 1 1927
MORE LYNCHING IN
1926 THAN IN 1925

A statement has been compiled by R. R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute of Tuskegee, Alabama, showing the number of lynchings in the United States for the year 1926, as compared with the number during the few recent years. The statement has been given to the press in the shape of a circular letter which reads as follows:

"I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. 2 of the persons lynched were women.

"There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings, 4 of these were in Northern states and 29 in Southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary: 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and 1 for life.

"Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 negroes, 6 whites, and 1 Indian. 5 or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1."

1926 LYNCHING RECORD

Diabolism represents the 1926 lynching record in these United States of America the land of the free and the home of the brave, as the following news item distributed by the Press Service of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored people shows:

New York, Dec. 30—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue, reports 33 recorded lynchings in the United States for the year as against 18 last year. Florida leads the lynching states with 8, Texas second with 5; and Mississippi third with 4. The other states having recorded lynchings are as follows: Arkansas, South Carolina and Georgia, 3 each; Louisiana and Tennessee, 2 each; Kentucky, New Mexico and Virginia, 1 each.

Of the victims of lynching mobs three were white, one was a Navajo Indian, and among the victims were two colored women, one of them lynched at Aiken, South Carolina, and one near Houston, Texas.

One of the mob victims had been ordered acquitted by the presiding judge at his trial, one in Texas was shot by white officers while manacled, one was accused of house-breaking, and among the alleged offenses of the victims were: entering the room of a white woman; murder, and three Negroes were killed in Texas in revenge for a crime with which they had no direct connection.

A statement issued by James Weldon Johnson, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, lays the increase in lynchings to the failure of the United States Senate to take action on a federal anti-lynching bill. Mr. Johnson's statement says:

"There is one excellent and reasonable explanation of the increase from 18 lynchings in 1925 to 33 in 1926. While there was threat of a federal law, with consequent jurisdiction of federal courts over this crime, the lynchers hesitated. When the United States Senate refused even to discuss the Dyer Anti-Lynching bill, that was equivalent to serving notice on the lynchers that they could pursue their past-time virtually unmolested.

"So far only one lynching, and that one in Georgia, has been visited by punishment at the hands of the law. The United States Senate refuses to discuss the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill, because of the obstructionist tactics of a small group of Senators from the lynching states."

JACKSONVILLE, FLA. COUR
MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1927.

U. S. LYNCHINGS IN 1926 NUMBERED 29

The Tuskegee Institute in Alabama of which R. R. Moton is principal, compiles each year through its department of records and research statistics on lynchings in the United States. Principal Moton's 1926 statement is:

I find there were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. 2 of the persons lynched were women.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 4 of these were in Northern states and 29 in Southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary: 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and 1 for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 negroes, 6 whites, and 1 Indian. 5 or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

Judge Lynch's Loop Had Hectic Season; No Scandals Bared

Texas Finished Second in Hectic Race, Crowding Pennant Winner and Leaving Result of Campaign in Doubt Until Last Day's Game—Mississippi, Former Champion, Finished Third—Georgia Made Miserable Showing—New Manager Will Probably Lead 1927 Cracker State Club—Two Women Mobbed.

Special to The Informer.

Tuskegee, Ala.—According to records compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, there were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims; 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of the persons lynched were women.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings; 4 of these were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: murder 8, rape 2, attempted rape 3, killing officer of the law 5, wounding officer of the law 2, attacking woman 1, insulting woman 1, frightening woman 1, burglary 1, charge not reported 5. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 348 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary: 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and 1 for life.

(Editor's note: In order to cinch the 1926 pennant in the mobocratic circuit, Florida staged another lynching bee since receipt of the Tuskegee report. This brings the 1926 total up to 30, giving Florida the lead and gonfalon with 9 lynching orgies. Texas was close second with 7, finishing in the money.)

Lynchings in 1926

Show Decline, with Increased Prevention

The number of persons lynched in the United States in 1926 were 29, according to the findings of Tuskegee Institute. Florida leads with eight and Texas comes next with seven. This is 13 more than were reported in 1925, but 28 less than the high mark of 57 in 1922.

Only 5, or less than 17 per cent were persons charged with rape. Of those lynched, 22 were Negroes, 6 whites, and one Indian. Two were women. The court had already acquitted one of the victims.

Twenty of the victims were taken from the hands of the law—8 from jails and 12 from officers outside of jails.

In 33 cases, officers of the law prevented lynchings, four cases occurring in the northern states and 20 in the south.

LYNCHING RECORD

Tuskegee Institute says there were twenty-nine persons lynched in this country in 1925, which is thirteen more than in 1925, a rather surprising record in view of agitation for suppression of "lynch law." Twenty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and twelve from officers outside of the jails.

Of the twenty-nine persons lynched, there were twenty-two negroes, six whites and one Indian. Five, or less than 17 per cent of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, 8; rape, 2;

attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

LYNCHING TOTAL FOR 1926 IS SET AT 34

Florida Runs True to Form on Last Day of the Year

With the lynching of a Florida Negro on the last day of the year, 1926, the total number of such deaths for 1926 was raised to 34. There were 18 lynchings in 1925; 16 in 1924; 28 in 1923; 61 in 1922 and 64 in 1921. The final victim of 1926 was a hood-chopper who protested when he received from a white woman less money for his work than had been agreed on. He was accused of "insulting a white woman" and was lynched by a mob at Waldo, Fla.

33 Lynched in 1926, Include 2 Women

The N. A. A. C. P. reports 33 recorded lynchings in the United States for the year as against 18 last year. Florida leads the lynching states with 8, Texas is second with 7, and Mississippi third with 4. The other states having recorded lynchings are as follows: Arkansas, South Carolina and Georgia 3 each; Louisiana and Tennessee 2 each; Kentucky, New Mexico and Virginia, 1 each.

Of the victims of the lynching mobs three were white, one was a Navajo Indian and among the victims were two colored women, one of them lynched at Aiken, South Carolina, and one near Houston, Texas.

One of the mob victims had been ordered acquitted by the presiding

judge at his trial, one in Texas was shot by white officers while manacled, one was accused of house-breaking, and among the alleged offenses of the victims were: entering the room of a white woman; murder; and three Negroes were killed in Texas in revenge for a crime with which they had no direct connection.

NO LYNCHINGS IN ALABAMA IN 1926

Editor The Advertiser:

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number, 16, for 1925, 13 more than the number, 16, for 1924, 4 less than the number, 33, for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57, for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims, 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of the persons lynched were women.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Four of these were in northern states and 29 in Southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In six other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year, persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, nine were sentenced to the penitentiary; eight for terms ranging from four to 20 years, and one for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 negroes, six whites and one Indian. Five or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, 8; rape 2; attempted rape 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

R. R. MOTON.
Principal Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., December 31, 1926.

(Editor's note: Since the foregoing statement was written and sent to the press, a lynching occurred in Florida, according to press dispatches.)

29 Lynched In U. S. Past Year CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX., CALLS

JANUARY 1, 1927
Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Dec. 31.—(AP) Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of thirteen over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced tonight.

Florida, with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had seven.

MOB VIOLENCE REACHES TOTAL OF 30 IN 1926

13 More Lynchings Occurred
Last Year Than In 1925,
Which Reached 16

SIX WHITES, TWO
WOMEN ARE MOBBED

Florida With Eight Leads
All States In Evil; Texas
Is Second With Seven

Since Major Moton, of Tuskegee, sent out his report of 29 lynchings for the year 1926, George Buddington, 55, was taken from the jail at Waldo, Ga., Monday, and shot to death at the hands of "unknown persons." Buddington was arrested Monday on a charge of attempting to extort money from a white woman. He was drunk when arrested. This brings the total for the year to 30.

Herald-Tribune Health
Tuskegee, Ala.—According to the report compiled by Tuskegee Institute Department of Research, 29 persons were lynched in 1926.

This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 23 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. 2 of the persons lynched were women.

Officers Prevented 33
There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Four of these were in Northern States and 29 in Southern States. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynch-

used to repel the would-be lynch-
In 4 instances during the year per-
sons charged with being connected
with lynching mobs were indicted.
Of the 34 persons thus before the
courts, 9 were sentenced to the peni-
tentiary: 8 for terms ranging from
4 to 20 years, and 1 for life.

Six Whites Lynched
Of the 29 persons lynched, there
were 22 Negroes, 6 whites, and 1
Indian. 5 or less than 17 per cent
of those put to death were charged
with rape or attempted rape.

The offences charged were: mur-
der, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3;
killing officer of the law, 5; wound-
ing officer of the law, 2; attacking
woman, 1; insulting woman, 1;
frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1;
charge not reported, 5.

The States in which lynchings oc-
curred and the number in each State
are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Geo-
rgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4;
New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3;
Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

Fla. Leads In Lynchings In Last Year

Courier & Tribune
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.,
Jan. 6.—The following facts have
been compiled concerning lynchings
during the year 1926 by Tuskegee
Institute in the Department of Re-
cords and Research.

It was found that there were 29
persons lynched in 1926. This is 13
more than the number 16 for 1925,
13 more than the number 16 for
1924, 4 less than the number 33 for
1923, and 28 less than the number 57
for 1922. The courts had acquitted
one of the victims. 20 of the persons
lynched were taken from the hands
of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from
officers of the law outside of jails.
2 of the persons lynched were
women.

There were 33 instances in which
officers of the law prevented lynch-
ings. 4 of these were in Northern
states and 29 in Southern states.
In 27 of the cases the prisoners
were removed or the guards aug-
mented or other precautions taken.
In 6 other instances, armed force
was used to repel the would-be
lynchers. In 4 instances during the
year persons charged with being
connected with lynching mobs were
indicted. Of the 34 persons thus
before the courts, 9 were sentenced
to the penitentiary: 8 for terms

ranging from 4 to 20 years, and 1
for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, there
were 22 Negroes, 6 Whites and 1
Indian. 5 or less than 17 per cent
of those put to death were charged
with rape or attempted rape. The
offences charged were: murder, 8;
rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing
officer of the law, 5; wounding
officer of the law, 2; attacking
woman, 1; insulting woman, 1;
frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1;
charge not reported, 5.

The states in which lynchings oc-
curred and the number in each
state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8;
Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi,
4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina,
3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia,
1.

Crime and Calamity

By ROBERT R. MOTON,
Principal, Tuskegee Institute.

THE record of the lynchings for
1926 as compiled by the Depart-
ment of Records and Research of
Tuskegee Institute are as follows: 1
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1926. This is thirteen more than the
number, 16, for 1925, 13 more than the
number, 16, for 1924, 4 less than the
number 33 for 1923 and 28 less than the
number 57 for 1922. The courts had
acquitted one of the victims. Twenty
of the persons lynched were taken
from the hands of the law, 8 from jails
and 12 from officers of the law outside
of jails. Two of the persons lynched
were women.

There were thirty-three instances in
which officers of the law prevented
lynchings. Four of these were in
northern States and twenty-nine in
Southern States. In twenty-seven of
the cases the prisoners were removed
or the guards augmented or other pre-
cautions taken. In six other in-
stances, armed force was used to repel
the would-be lynch-
In four in-
stances during the year persons
charged with being connected with
lynchings mobs were indicted. Of the
thirty-four persons thus before the
courts, 9 were sentenced to the peni-
tentiary; eight for terms ranging from
four to twenty years, and one for life.

Of the twenty-nine persons lynched,
there were 22 negroes, 6 whites and
Indian. Five, or less than 17 per cent.
of those put to death were charged
with rape or attempted rape. The of-
fenses charged were: murder, 8; rape,
2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of
the law, 5; wounding officer of the
law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting
woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; bur-
glary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The States in which lynchings oc-
curred and the number in each State
are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia,
1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4;
New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Ten-
nessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

Jan 6 1927
1926 LYNCHING RECORD

According to information sent out
by Tuskegee Institute there were 29
persons lynched in 1926. Of these
there were 22 negroes, 6 white, and 1
Indian.

The offences charged were: mur-
der, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3;
killing officer of the law, 5; wound-
ing officer of the law, 2; attacking
woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; fright-
ening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge
not reported, 1.

The states in which lynchings oc-
curred and the number in each state
are as follows: Arkansas, 2; Florida,
8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Missis-
sippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Caro-
lina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Vir-
ginia, 1.

LYNCHINGS SHOW INCREASE IN 1926

27 Men and Two Women Victims
of Mobs; Florida Leads
With Eight

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Dec.
31.—(AP)—Twenty-nine persons, in-
cluding two women, were lynched in
the United States during 1926, an in-
crease of 13 over the previous year,
the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial
Institute announced today.

Florida, with eight, had the largest
number, figures compiled by the in-
stitute showed. Texas had 7, Missis-
sippi 4, South Carolina 3, Arkansas 2
and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico,
Tennessee and Virginia, one each. Of
those lynched, 22 were negroes, six
white and one an Indian. There were
33 instances in which officers pre-
vented lynchings, 29 of these being
in southern states. Thirty-four per-
sons were indicted in connection with
lynchings, the institution's report said,
nine receiving prison sentences, eight
for terms ranging from four to twenty
years, and one for life.

One of the mob victims had been
acquitted by the courts, the report set
out. Twenty of those lynched were
taken from the hands of the law, eight
from jails and twelve from officers
outside of jails.

Offenses charged against those
lynched, the institute's report said,
were: Murder 8, rape 2, attempted rape
3, killing officers of the law 5, wound-
ing officers 2, attacking women 1, in-
sulting women 1, frightening women 1,
burglary 1, charge not reported, five.

TWENTY-NINE PER- SONS ARE LYNCHED DURING YEAR 1926

FLORIDA AND TEXAS LEAD IN
THE HORRIBLE CRIME. TWEN-
TY-TWO NEGROES, 6 WHITES, 1
INDIAN ARE VICTIMS.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.,
Dec. 31, 1926.

To The Birmingham Reporter:
I send you the following concern-
ing lynchings during the year as
compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the
Department of Records and Research.
I find there was 29 persons lynched
in 1926. This is 13 more than the
number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the
number 16 for 1924, four less than the
number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than
the number 57 for 1922. The courts
had acquitted one of the victims.
Twenty of the persons lynched were
taken from the hands of the law,
eight from jails and 12 from officers
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the persons lynched were women.

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ings. Four of these were in North-
ern states and 29 in Southern states.
In 27 of the cases the prisoners were
removed or the guards augmented or
other precautions taken. In six other
instances, armed force was used to re-
pel the would-be lynch-
In four in-
stances during the year persons
charged with being connected with
lynching mobs were indicted. Of the
34 persons thus before the courts,
nine were sentenced to the peniten-
tentiary; eight for terms ranging from
four to 20 years, and one for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, there
were 22 Negroes, six whites, and one
Indian. Five, or less than 17 per cent
of those put to death were charged
with rape or attempted rape. The of-
fences charged were: murder, eight;
rape, two; attempted rape, three;
killing officer of the law, five; wound-
ing officer of the law, two; attacking
woman, one; insulting woman, one;
frightening woman, one; burglary,
one; charge not reported, five.

The states in which lynchings oc-
curred and the number in each state
are: Arkansas, two; Florida, eight;
Georgia, one; Kentucky, one; Miss-
issippi, four; New Mexico, one; South

Carolina, three; Tennessee, one; Tex-
as, seven; Virginia, one.
Yours very truly,
R. R. MOTON

Lynchings-1926
Reports on, Sent Press.

Mob Outrages in Lone Star State are Exceeded Only by Florida. 29 Persons Met Death by Mob in Ten States; Number is Thirteen Larger Than That of 1925.

The following is the data concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims, 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of the persons lynched were women.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings, 4 of these were in Northern states and 29 in Southern States. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. 1 in 6 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary, 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and 1 for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 Negroes, 6 whites, and 1 Indian. Five or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

1926 Report Shows Increase in Lynching

The following report concerning lynchings for the past year, as com-

compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research shows 29 persons lynched in 1926. The courts acquitted one of the victims. Twenty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and twelve from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of the persons lynched were women.

There were thirty-three instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Four of these were in Northern states and twenty-nine in Southern States. In twenty-seven of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In six other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the thirty-four persons thus before the courts, nine were sentenced to the penitentiary, eight for terms ranging from four to twenty years and one for life.

Of the twenty-nine persons lynched there were twenty-two Negroes, six whites and one Indian. Five, or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: murder, eight; rape, two; attempted rape, three; killing officer of the law, five; wounding officer of the law, two; attacking woman, one; insulting woman, one; frightening woman, one; burglary, one; charge not reported, five.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, two; Florida, eight; Georgia, one; Kentucky, one; Mississippi, four; New Mexico, one; South Carolina, three; Tennessee, one; Texas, seven; Virginia, one.

29 LYNCHED IN 1926

TWO VICTIMS WERE COLORED WOMEN, 20 TAKEN FROM HANDS OF THE LAW—1 HAD BEEN ACQUITTED—22 WERE COLORED

Florida leads in lynching sin—Only 1/2 on rape charge

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, Dec. 31, 1926—According to statistics concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, and issued by Principal R. R. Moton, there were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922.

The courts had acquitted one of the victims. Twenty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of the persons lynched were women.

34 Indicted as Mobsters, 9 Sent to Jail, One for Life

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Four of these were in Northern states and 29 in Southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary, 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and 1 for life.

Only 1/2 on Rape Charge

Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 Negroes, 6 whites and 1 Indian. Five or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

Florida Leads, Texas Next

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

Jan. - Dec.

nessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.
Yours very truly,
R. R. MOTON,
Principal.

Lynchings Increase In 1926

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 5.—There were 29 persons lynched in 1926, according to figures compiled by the Department of research and records, Tuskegee Institute. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquired one of the victims. Twenty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of the persons lynched were women.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Four of these were in northern states and 29 in southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary, 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years and one for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 Negroes, 6 whites and 1 Indian. Five or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas 2; Florida 8; Georgia 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

Georgia 1; Kentucky 1; Mississippi 4; New Mexico 1; South Carolina 3; Tennessee 1; Texas 7; Virginia 1.

1926 RECORD OF MOB VIOLENCE TAKES BIG JUMP

Almost Double Number Are Victims Of Mob Compared With List For 1925

Since Major Moton, of Tuskegee sent out his report of 29 lynchings for the year 1926, George Buddington, 55, was taken from the jail at Walden, Ga., Monday, and shot to death at the hands of "unknown persons." Buddington was arrested Monday on a charge of attempting to extort money from a Caucasian woman. He was drunk when arrested. This brings the total for the year to 30.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 5.—Statistics in a recent report made at Tuskegee Institute show that there has been a marked increase in the number of lynchings in the United States during last year over the previous year. Officers, the reports say for some reasons have allowed most of their victims to be taken from them without making an effort to prevent such action.

In submitting this report, Professor Robert R. Moton said in part:

"I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. 2 of the persons lynched were women.

One Life Sentence

In 33 instances officers of the law were able to thwart lynchings: Four of those were in northern states. In 27 cases prisoners were escorted away for safekeeping. Armed forces used to repel mobs were successfully used in 6 cases. During the year four persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the

34 persons arraigned, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary, 8 were imprisoned for a term of years ranging from 4 to 20 years and one received a life sentence.

"Of the 29 persons lynched there were 22 people of color, 6 Caucasians and 1 Indian. 5 or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with criminal assault. The offenses charged were: Murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted assault, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; assaulting woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

29 LYNCHINGS DURING 1926; FLORIDA IN LEAD

x White Men Among the Number and One Indian.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Dec. 31.—(AP)—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced today.

Florida, with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had seven, Mississippi four, South Carolina three, Arkansas two, and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico and Virginia one each.

Of those lynched 22 were negroes, six white and one an Indian. There were 33 instances in which officers prevented lynchings, 29 of these being in southern states. Thirty-four persons were indicted in connection with lynchings, the institute's report said, nine receiving prison sentences, eight for terms ranging from four to 20 years, and one for life.

One of the mob victims had been acquitted by the courts, the report set out. Twenty of those lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and 12 from officers outside of jails.

Offenses charged against those lynched, the institute's report said, were:

Murder, eight; rape, two; attempted rape, three; killing officers of the law, five; wounding officers, two; attacking woman, one; insulting woman, one; frightening woman, one; burglary, one; charge not reported, five.

FREDERICKSBURG TEX STD
JANUARY 3, 1927
LYNCHINGS

The Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, founded by Booker T. Washington for the training of colored young men and women send out the following concerning lynchings.

There were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than

the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. 20 of the persons lynched were women.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 4 of these were in Northern states and 29 in Southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynch-ers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary; 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and 1 for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched there were 22 Negroes, 6 whites and 1 Indian, 5 or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

There were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than

CAMPBELL MO. CITIZEN
JANUARY 7, 1927

29 LYNCHINGS IN 1926

According to figures compiled by the Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, there were 29 persons lynched in 1926—which is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims, 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails, 20 of the persons lynched were women.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 4 of these were in Northern states and 29 in Southern states. In 27 cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynch-ers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the court, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary; 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and 1 for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 Negroes, 6 white and 1 Indian. 5 or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The states in which lynching occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas 2, Florida 8, Georgia 1, Kentucky 1, Mississippi 4, New Mexico 1, South Carolina 3, Tennessee 1, Texas 7, Virginia 1.

BOWIE TEX BLADE
JANUARY 6, 1927

LYNCHINGS ON INCREASE 1926

Statistics Show 29 Persons Mobbed During Past Year; Texas Gets Seven

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—The following data concerning lynchings for the year 1926 was compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. There were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 in 1925, 13 more than the number 16 in 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. 29 of the persons

lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers outside of jails. 2 of the persons lynched were women.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 4 of these were in northern states and 28 in southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynch-ers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary; 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and one for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 negroes, 6 whites, and 1 Indian. 5, or less than 17 percent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, 8; rape 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking women, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

COFFEYVILLE KS JOURNAL
JANUARY 3, 1927

Lynchings by Mobs Are More Numerous in U. S. During 1926

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 3.—A total of twenty-nine persons were lynched by mobs during the past year, according to records compiled by the Tuskegee Institute. This is thirteen more than the number sixteen for 1925, thirteen more than the number sixteen for 1924, four less than the number thirty-three for 1923, and twenty-eight less than the number fifty-seven for 1922.

The courts had acquitted one of the victims, twenty of them were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and twelve from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of the persons lynched last year were women.

There were thirty-three instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings, four of these cases being in northern states, and twenty-nine in southern states. In most cases the prisoners were spirited away or the guards augmented. In several cases, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynch-ers.

Only in four instances during the year were persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs indicted. In these four cases, thirty-four persons were

brought before the courts, nine of them being sentenced to the penitentiary for terms ranging from four to twenty years, and one for life.

Of the twenty-nine persons lynched, twenty-two were negroes, six were whites, and one an Indian. The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas 2, Florida 8, Kentucky 1, Georgia 1, Mississippi 4, New Mexico 1, South Carolina 3, Tennessee 1, Texas 7, and Virginia 1.

WILMINGTON (NY) POST
January 3, 1927
TWENTY-NINE WERE LYNCHED IN 1926

Offenses Against Women Caused Majority of Mob Vengeances.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Jan. 2.—(AP)—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of thirteen over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced yesterday.

Florida, with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had seven, Mississippi four, South Carolina three, Arkansas two and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia one each. Of those lynched, 22 were negroes, six white, and one an Indian. There were 33 instances in which officers prevented lynchings, 29 of these being in Southern states. Thirty-four persons were indicted in connection with lynchings, the institute's report said, nine receiving prison sentences, eight for terms ranging from four to twenty years, and one for life.

One of the mob victims had been acquitted by the courts, the report set out. Twenty of those lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails, twelve from officers outside of jails.

Offenses charged against those lynched, the institute said, were: Murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape 3; killing officers of the law, wounding officers, 2; attacking women, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; not reported, 5.

SAN DIEGO, CAL., UNION

JANUARY 2, 1927
13 MORE LYNCHINGS IN 1926 THAN 1925
(Associated Press)

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Jan. 1.—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announces.

Lynchings-1926
Reports on, Sent Press.
SPRINGFIELD ILLINOIS ADVOCATE
SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1927.

29 PERSONS WERE LYNCHED IN UNITED STATES DURING 1926

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Jan. 1.—The record lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, shows there were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. Twenty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of the persons lynched were women.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Four of these were in northern states and 29 in Southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary; 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and 1 for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 negroes, 6 whites, and 1 Indian. 5 or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offences charged were: Murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

Florida Leads In 1926

Lynchings; Texas Next

The following figures

concerning

lynchings for the past year were compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. It is found that there were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923 and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims, 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. 2 of the persons lynched were women.

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Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 negroes, 6 whites, and 1 Indian. 5 or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offences charged were: murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

SPRINGFIELD ILL. COML. NEWS
MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1927.

LYNCHINGS IN 1926

According to statistics collected by the Tuskegee Institute of Alabama, there were 29 persons lynched in the United States in 1926. This is 13 more than were lynched in either 1925 or 1924, four less than the number in 1923 and 28 less than the number in 1922. Of those lynched in 1926, the courts had acquitted one of the victims, 20 were taken from the

29 Persons Lynched During Present Year

Florida Leads Texas by Narrow Margin, with South Carolina and Mississippi Close Behind.

There were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails, 2 of the persons lynched were women.

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Of the 29 persons lynched, there

Jan. - Dec.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., STATE

233 JAN 1 1927

29 LYNCHINGS IN NATION LAST YEAR; NONE IN LOUISIANA

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Jan. 1.—(By A. P.)—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announces.

Florida, with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute show. Texas had seven, Mississippi four, South Carolina three, Arkansas two and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia one each. Of those lynched 22 were negroes, six white and one Indian. There were 33 instances in which officers prevented lynchings, 29 of these being in Southern states. Thirty-four persons were indicted in connection with lynchings, the institute's report said, nine receiving prison sentences, eight for terms ranging from four to 20 years and one for life.

One of the mob victims had been acquitted by the courts, the report set out.

Twenty of those lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and 12 from officers outside of jails.

Offenses charged against those lynched, the institutions said were: Murder 8, assault 2, attempted assault 3, killing officers of the law 5, wounding officer 2, attacking woman 1, insulting woman 1, frightening woman 1, burglar 1, charge not reported 5.

Hendersonville, N. C., Times

JAN 2 1927 29 Lynchings In United States; Florida Leads

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Jan. 1.—Twenty-nine persons including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute announced today.

Florida, with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had seven, Mississippi four, South Carolina three, Arkansas two and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia one each.

Of those lynched, 22 were negroes, six white and one an Indian. There were 33 instances in which officers prevented lynchings, 29 of these being in southern states. Thirty-four persons were indicted in connection with lynchings, the institute's report said, nine receiving prison sen-

were 22 negroes, 6 whites, and 1 Indian. 5 or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offences charged were; murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

ANDERSON, S. C., AND

JAN 1 1927 HUGE INCREASE IN LYNCHING IN 1926 Tuskegee Institute Reports 29 Persons Slain by Mobs in Past Year.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Dec. 31.—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced today.

Florida, with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had seven, Mississippi four, South Carolina three, Arkansas two and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia one each.

Of those lynched, 22 were negroes, six white and one an Indian. There were 33 instances in which officers prevented lynchings, 29 of these being in southern states. Thirty-four persons were indicted in connection with lynchings, the institute's report said, nine receiving prison sentences, eight for terms ranging from four to 20 years, and one for life.

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DEC 30 1926 Lynchings Show Increase in 1926

The following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research shows considerable increase over the record of 1925.

There were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails, 2 of the persons lynched were women.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 4 of these were in Northern states and 29 in Southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary: 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and 1 for life.

Of the 2 persons lynched, there were 22 negroes, 6 whites and 1 Indian, 5 or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of the persons lynched were women. 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

Leader DEC 30 1926 NO NEGRO LYNCHINGS IN GEORGIA DURING YEAR

INCREASES NOTED IN OTHER STATES—FLORIDA LED LIST WITH 8

Tuskegee, Ala.—A sharp increase in the number of persons lynched during the past year as compared with 1925 is noted in the annual report of Tuskegee's bureau of research which shows that 29 such deaths were reported during the past year. This number is 13 more than those lynched during 1925. Florida led the country in mob violence.

GEORGIA

An outstanding citation of the report discloses the fact that Georgia, the state which, since 1880, in point of totals, has at times led the world in lynchings, did not lynch a single negro last year. There was but one lynching during the year and the victim was a white man.

His Report

R. R. Morton, head of the institution, makes the following report: "There were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number of 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number of 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number of 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number of 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. Twenty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law—8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of the persons lynched were women.

Averted

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings; 4 of these were in Northern states and 29 in Southern states. In 2 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with

lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary—8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years and 1 for life.

Races

"Of the 29 persons lynched there were 22 negroes, 6 whites and 1 Indian. Five, or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

Kinston, N. C., Free Press

JAN 1 1927 TWENTY-NINE ARE VICTIMS OF MOB DURING YEAR

Florida Has the Greatest Number of Lynchings Georgia Has Only One North Carolina's Record Spotless

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1.—(Special).—Dr. Robert R. Moton today issued the annual "lynching summary" of Tuskegee Institute. "I find there were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. Twenty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of the persons lynched were women," says the statement.

"There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Four of these were in Northern states and 29 in Southern states. In 27 of the

cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary, 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 2 years and 1 for life. Negroes Lead.

"Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 negroes, 6 whites and 1 Indian. Five, or less than 17 per cent, of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1."

STATISTICS ON LYNCHINGS IN UNITED STATES GIVEN

Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute Head Compiles Figures.

R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute through the Department of Records and Research, has compiled the following figures on lynchings in the United States:

I find there were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of these victims. 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. 2 of the persons lynched were women.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 4 of these were in Northern States and 29 in Southern States. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year

persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary: 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and 1 for life. Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 Negroes, 6 Whites, and 1 Indian. 5, or less than 17 per cent of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

MACON, GA. News 1926 13 More Lynched In 1926 Than in 1925 in America

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Jan. 1.—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced Friday.

Florida, with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had seven, Mississippi four, South Carolina three, Arkansas two and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia one each.

Of those lynched, 22 were negroes, six white and one an Indian. There were 33 instances in which officers prevented lynchings, 29 of these being in Southern states. Thirty-four persons were indicted in connection with lynchings, the institute's report said, nine receiving prison sentences, eight for terms ranging from four to 20 years and one for life.

One of the mob victims had been acquitted by the courts, the report set out. Twenty of those lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and 12 from officers outside of jails.

Offenses charged against those lynched, the institute's report said, were: Murder 8; rape 2; attempted rape 3; killing officer of the law 5; wounding officer 2; attacking woman 1; insulting woman 1; frightening woman 1; burglary 1; charge not reported 5.

Lynchings - 1926

Reports on, Sent Press.

Everett (Wn) News

January 21, 1927

MOB MURDER INCREASES

Mob murders in 1926 showed an increase in 1926 when there were 13 more cases of lynching than in 1925.

The research bureau of Tuskegee reports that 29 persons were summarily killed last year, while in 1925 the number had been reduced to 13. Officers of the law prevented 33 other mobs bent on murder.

But for this official interference the stains on the states where law was spurned would have been greater than in 1922, when 57 persons were lynched.

The idea that each lynching is the result of anger stirred by outrages on women is not correct.

Of the number lynched last year only five were charged with outrage on women.

The survey shows that of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 negroes, 6 whites and 1 Indian. The offenses charged were: Murder, 3; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

PITTSBURG KS. SUN

JANUARY 1, 1927

Twenty-nine Are Lynched In U. S. During Year

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Dec. 31.—(AP)—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced today.

PROVIDENCE (R.I.) NEWS
January 7, 1927

LYNCHINGS IN 1926

REACH TOTAL OF 29

Tuskegee, Ala.—The annual report of R. R. Moton, head of Tuskegee Institute, on lynchings of 1926, shows a sharp increase for the year, compared with 1925. There were 29 lynchings reported, 13 more than

2332

ing two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announces.

Florida with 8 had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had 7, Mississippi 4, South Carolina 3, Arkansas 2 and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia 1 each. Of those lynched 22 were negroes, 6 white and 1 an Indian. There were 33 instances in which officers prevented lynchings, 29 of these being in Southern States. Thirty-four persons were indicted in connection with lynchings, the institute's report said, 9 receiving prison sentences, 8 for terms ranging from 1 to 20 years, and 1 for life.

NEW BEDFORD (MASS) TIMES
December 29, 1926

LYNCHINGS IN 6 YEAR RISE 13

Florida Leads Country in Mob Violence Deaths

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 29.—The annual report of R. R. Moton, head of the Tuskegee Institute, on lynchings of 1926 shows a sharp increase for the year, compared to 1925. There were 29 lynchings reported. This is 13 more than during 1925. Florida led the country in mob violence.

Georgia, which at times has led the world in lynchings, did not lynch a Negro this year. There was only one lynching in the state and the victim was a white man.

JEANMONT TEX. ENTERPRISE
JANUARY 1, 1927

LYNCHINGS WITHIN U. S. SHOW INCREASE OF 13 OVER LAST YEAR

By Associated Press.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Dec. 31.—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute announced today.

Florida with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had seven.

Jan.-Dec.

CLEBURNE TEX REVIEW
JANUARY 2, 1927

29 LYNCHINGS FEATURED 1926

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Dec. 31.—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal Institute announced today.

Florida, with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had seven, Mississippi four, South Carolina three, Arkansas two and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia one each.

Of those lynched 22 were negroes, six white and one an Indian.
Colorado Springs (Globe) GAZETTE
January 6, 1927

COMBATING LYNCHINGS

Lynchings jumped from 16 in 1925 to 29 in 1926, statistics compiled by Tuskegee institute show, but at the same time officers were successful in preventing mob violence in 33 instances and 22 persons indicted for participation in lynchings were convicted and sentenced to prison. The latter facts in some measure compensate for the sharp increase in the number made victims of mobs, and they offer best hope for the future. With local government challenging mob violence, outbreaks will gradually grow more infrequent. The difficulty heretofore has been the tendency to look on lynch law as legitimate, or at least, to treat it passively. Active and vigorous opposition to it will provide a cure.

ST. JOSEPH MO. GAZETTE
JANUARY 3, 1927
29 LYNCHED IN 1926

Florida With Eight Has Largest Number, and Texas Second With Seven

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Jan. 2. (AP)

—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced yesterday.

Florida, with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had seven; Mississippi four; South Carolina three; Arkansas two, and Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia one each. Of those lynched, 22 were negroes, six white and one an Indian. There were 33 instances in which officers prevented lynchings, 29 of these being in southern states. Thirty-four persons were indicted in connection with lynchings, the institute's report said.

Offenses charged against those lynched, the institute's report said, were:

Murder 8; rape 2; attempted rape 3; killing officers of the law 5; wounding officers 2; attacking women 1; insulting women one; frightening women one; burglary one; charge not reported 5.

Port Angeles, Wash

JAN 14 1927

PASSING OF MOB LAW

Statistics compiled by the Tuskegee Institute, while noting the fact that twenty-nine persons were lynched last year, as against sixteen in the previous year, show that in other respects there has been an improvement in this situation which has so disgraced the country in the eyes of its own right-thinking and civilized citizens and with other civilized countries.

In no fewer than thirty-three instances the local authorities were successful in preventing lynchings, and twenty-two persons indicted for participation in the administration of "lynch law" were tried and sentenced to terms ranging from four years to life imprisonment.

Discouragement provoked by the increase in number of victims of "Judge Lynch" is more than outweighed by the evident growing disposition in the "mob law belt" to enforce penalties of the law whenever outbreaks of mob violence of this kind occur. Mobs would not now be taking the law into their own hands in certain benighted states had not public opinion countenanced such outrages these many years and had not their public officers abetted them.

Infliction of the death penalty or long prison terms on lynchers in those states in which lynchings still occur will speedily convince them that they are not bigger than the law and that the lyncher, in the eyes of the law, is a murderer.

Though the lyncher is now being punished for his crimes, society is still good to him. Society grants trial by jury to those charged with denying to others that right given to all in this country by the constitution.

JAN 1 1927

29 WERE LYNCHED DURING PAST YEAR

THIRTEEN MORE THAN IN YEAR
1925

The Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, of Alabama, has announced that during 1926 there were 29 persons lynched in the United States, and in commenting upon the number lynched, says:

"This is 13 more than the number 16 or 1925, 13 more than the number 16, for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. Twenty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of the persons lynched were women.

"There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Four of these were in Northern states and 29 in Southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary; 8 for term ranging from 4 to 20 years, and 1 for life.

"Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 negroes, 6 whites, and 1 Indian. Five or less than 17 percent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

Twenty-Nine Were Lynched During Year, Says Tuskegee

Thirteen More in Ten Southern States Than in 1925
but Twenty-eight Less Than
in 1922.

To the Editor of The State:

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee institute in the department of records and research. I find there were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, four less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims, 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of the persons lynched were women.

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charged with being connected with lynching mobs, were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, nine were sentenced to the penitentiary, eight for terms ranging from four to 20 years and one for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 Negroes, six whites and one Indian. Five, or less than 17 per cent. of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, eight; rape, two, attempted rape, three; killing officer of the law, five; wounding officer of the law, two; attacking woman, one; insulting woman, one; frightening woman, one; burglary, one; charge not reported, five.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, two; Florida, eight; Georgia, one; Kentucky, one; Mississippi, four; New Mexico, one; South Carolina, three; Tennessee, one; Texas, seven; Virginia, one.

R. R. MOTON,
Principal.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

MOBILE, ALA., Times-Herald

JAN 1 1927

Alabama Goes For Another Year With No Lynchings Here

Although 29 Were Recorded For The Nation, An Increase Of 13 Over Last Year, Alabama's Record For 1926 Is Spotless

The interesting record of lynchings for the year prepared annually by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute, which is released for publication today, discloses the fact that the state of Alabama passed through another year without a single case of lynching appearing in the records against the fair name of the state.

The record of lynchings for the nation, however, showed a deplorable increase.

There were 33 instances in

which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 4 of these were in Northern states and 29 in Southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary; 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and 1 for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 negroes, 6 whites, and 1 Indian. 5 or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

DR. QUINN T. L. CALDWELL
MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1927

STATISTICS ON LYNCHINGS FOR THE YEAR 1926

Interesting Information In
Report Issued By Tuskegee Institute

The following statistics on lynchings in the United States for the year 1926 has been furnished the Call by the Tuskegee Institute, the industrial school founded for negroes by the late Booker T. Washington:

"There were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16, for 1925, 13 more than the number 16, for 1924, 4 less than the number 33, for 1923, and

28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. Twenty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of the persons lynched were women.

"There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Four of these were in Northern states and 29 in Southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary; 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and one for life.

"Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 negroes, 6 whites, and one Indian. Five, or less than 17 percent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape; three, killing officer of the law; five, wounding officer of the law; two, attacking woman; one, insulting woman; one, frightening woman; one, burglary; one, charge not reported.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1."

MUNCIE, IND. STAR
SUNDAY, JANUARY 2, 1927.

LYNCHINGS IN 1926 WERE 29: 2 WOMEN

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Jan. 1

(A.P.)—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States in 1926, an increase of 13 more than the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute has announced. Florida, with eight, had the largest number. Texas has seven, Mississippi four, South Carolina three, Arkansas two and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia one each. Of those lynched 22 were colored, six were white and one was an Indian. In 33 instances officers prevented lynchings, 29 of these being in southern states. Thirty-four persons were indicted in connection with lynchings, the institute's report said, nine receiving prison sentences, eight for terms ranging from four to 20 years, and one for life. One of the mob victims had been acquitted by the courts, the report set out. Twenty of those lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and 12 from officers outside of jails.

Lynchings - 1926

Reports on, Sent Press. 2333

BATON ROUGE LA. ADVOCATE
JANUARY 1, 1927

2 Women Among 29 American Mob Victims in 1926

Florida Leads Nation in
Lynchings with Total
of Eight, Texas Follows
Close Behind.

By Associated Press
Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Dec. 31.

—Twenty nine persons, including two women were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced today.

Florida with eight had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute shows. Texas had seven, Mississippi four, South Carolina three, Arkansas two and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia one each. Of those lynched, 22 were negroes, 6 white and one an Indian. There were 33 instances in which officers prevented lynchings, 29 of these being in Southern states. Thirty four persons were indicted in connection with lynchings, the report said, nine receiving prison sentences ranging from four to 20 years, and one for life.

One of the mob victims had been acquitted by the courts, the report set out.

Twenty of those lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and 12 from officers outside of jails.

Offenses charged against those lynched, the institutions said were:

Murder 8; criminal attack 2; attempted criminal attack 3; killing officers of the law 5; law, eight from jails and 12 from wounding officers 2; attacking woman 1; insulting woman 1; frightening woman 1; burglary 1; charge not reported five.

LYNCHING TOTAL 1 SHOWS INCREASE

29 Persons Lynched During Year; Florida Leads The List

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Dec. 31.—(AP)—Twenty-nine persons, including two women, were lynched in the United States during 1926, an increase of 13 over the previous year, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced today.

Florida, with eight, had the largest number, figures compiled by the institute showed. Texas had seven, Mississippi four, South Carolina three, Arkansas two, and Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee and Virginia one each.

Of those lynched 22 were negroes, six white and one an Indian. There were 33 instances in which officers prevented lynchings, 29 of these being in Southern States. Thirty-four persons were indicted in connection with lynchings, the institute's report said, nine receiving prison sentences, eight for terms ranging from four to 20 years, and one for life.

One of the mob victims had been acquitted by the courts, the report set out. Twenty of those lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and 12 from officers outside of jails.

Offenses charged against those lynched, the institute's report said, were: Murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported, 5.

THE MORGAN COLO TIMES
JANUARY 4, 1927

29 Persons Lynched During Year; More Than Previous Year

The following concerning lynchings for the past year was compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research. It finds there were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922.

The courts had acquitted one of the victims, 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails, 2 of the persons lynched were women.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings, 4 of these were in northern states and 29 in southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 other instances armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary, 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years and 1 for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 negroes, 6 whites and 1 Indian. 5 or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, 9 were sentenced to the penitentiary: 8 for terms ranging from 4 to 20 years, and 1 for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 negroes, 6 whites, and 1 Indian. 5 or less than 17 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; charge not reported 5.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas 2, Florida 8, Georgia 1, Kentucky 1, Mississippi 4, New Mexico 1, South Carolina 3, Tennessee 1, Texas 7, Virginia 1.

Jan. - Dec.

THE MORGAN COLO TIMES
JANUARY 4, 1927

29 PERSONS LYNCHED DURING YEAR 1926

Editor Reporter,

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 13 more than the number 16 for 1924, 4 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims, 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails, 2 of the persons lynched were women.

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The states in which lynching occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

Yours very truly,

R. R. Moton,

Principal Tuskegee Institute

MORE LYNCHINGS IN 1926—

An increase of 13 lynchings in the United States over the record for 1925 indicates that mob law is still in evidence. Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announces that 29 persons including two women were lynched in the United States during 1926. It is gratifying that North Carolina has no such blot on her record for the past year. Officials in the ten states where the lynchings occurred have apparently placed the stamp of disapproval upon taking the law out of their hands for 34 persons have been indicted in connection with lynchings, nine persons receiving prison sentences.

ANNISTON, ALA. STAR
JANUARY 6, 1927

Alabama Maintains Its Record By Having No Lynchings In 1926

Alabama had no lynchings during the 1926. In fact Alabama has established a reputation in recent years of having no lynchings during any year. It is a creditable record and one that other states where mob violence too often gets the upper hand of the authorities might follow with profit.

Sentiment in Alabama is against lynchings. Mob rule never is desired and always is the result of inflamed passions because of some heinous crime. The courts are ample to punish and Alabama courts have the reputation of acting promptly in cases that might encourage mob violence. Nothing in the way of justice ever has been lost in Alabama by permitting the law to take its course.

Much credit for the absence of lynchings in this state is due to the stand taken against mob violence by Thomas E. Kilby when he was governor. Governor Kilby was determined to put

an end to illegal hangings and rule by mob instead of by law, and he inaugurated the plan of making sheriffs and peace officers responsible for the safety of their prisoners when mobs threatened.

Until lynchings were checked by Governor Kilby's action, there had been three hundred lynchings in Alabama since 1888. Since then there has been none. It is a fine record, a fine showing for law and order. Commenting on it the Montgomery Advertiser says:

"Alabama is justly proud of its recent record. Public opinion in this State has turned steadily against mob violence as an agency of retribution. Most of our political leaders and most of our editors have been sound on this question, and their leadership is now bearing fruit."

Public sentiment is the strongest influence that can be brought to bear upon any evil, and the fact that public sentiment in Alabama is against mob violence means that Alabama may be counted upon to maintain the record it has made in regard to lynchings.

CANDUSKY OHIO REC
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1927.

PASSING OF MOB LAW

Statistics compiled by the Tuskegee Institute, while noting the fact that 29 persons were lynched last year, as against 16 in the previous year, show that in other respects there has been an improvement in this situation which has so disgraced this country in the eyes of its own right-thinking and civilized citizens and with other civilized countries.

In no fewer than 33 instances the local authorities were successful in preventing lynchings, and 22 persons indicted for participation in the administration of "lynch law" were tried and sentenced to terms ranging from four years to life imprisonment.

Discouragement provoked by the increase in number of victims of "Judge Lynch" is more than outweighed by the evident growing disposition in the "mob law belt" to enforce penalties of the law whenever outbreaks of mob violence of this kind occur. Mobs would not now be taking the law into their own hands in certain benighted states had not public opinion countenanced such outrages these many years and had not their public officers abetted them.

Infliction of the death penalty or long prison terms on lynchers in those states in which lynching still occurs will speedily convince them that they are not bigger than the law and that the lyncher, in the eyes of the law, is a murderer.

Though the lyncher is now being punished for his crimes, society is still good to him. Society grants trial by jury to those charged with denying that right given to all in this country by the Constitution.

Memphis, Tenn., Journal Tribune
Friday, Jan. 7, 1927

Increase In the Number of Lynchings

Among the other things being done at that splendid and great institution at Tuskegee, Alabama, for the benefit of the old time negro slave race is the keeping a record of lynchings. Its most recent report shows that there were twenty-nine persons put to death in the year 1926, which was an increase of thirteen over that of the previous year. Among those lynched last year three of them were women.

Something in the nature of an offset to the ugly fact, the statement is made that thirty-four indictments have been found against parties participating in lynching and nine convictions followed by prison sentences.

In a brief editorial on the subject of lynching, in the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin that paper remarks: "The increase in 1926 will probably cause renewed demand for the enactment of some federal check on the crime, such as the Dyer bill, originally introduced in 1920 and passed by the house in January, 1922. This makes lynchings federal offenses, which may be tried in United States courts, and lays a fine of \$10,000 on the county in which a lynching takes place. The right of congress to pass such legislation is based by its advocates on the Fourteenth Amendment prohibiting any state from denying to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. Continuance of lynching makes some attempt at federal curb of the law sooner or later inevitable.

Laws passed for the protection of human lives are not in any respect qualified by the color of one's skin or the texture of one's hair.

AKRON, O., JOURNAL

Dec. 28, 1926

LYNCHINGS IN 1926

Editor Beacon Journal:

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute, the department of records and research. I find there were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number 16 for 1925, 12 more than the number 16 for 1924, four less than the number 33 for 1923, and 28 less than the number 57 for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims, 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, eight from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of the persons lynched were women.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Four of these were in northern states and 29 in southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In six other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted.

Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, nine were sentenced to the penitentiary: eight for terms ranging from four to 20 years, and one for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 negroes, six whites, and one Indian. Five or less than 17 percent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were murder, 8; rape, 2; attempted rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 5; wounding officer of the law, 2; attacking woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; frightening woman, 1; burglary, 1; charge not reported.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

R. R. MOTON

Principal Tuskegee Institute.

HARTFORD CONN. TIMES

JAN 4 1927

LYNCHING.

Dr. Moton's report on lynching during the past year, printed in another column to-day, is discouraging in that it indicates an increase over the number of such incidents of violence in the previous year. The year 1925, however, was exceptional in this regard, there having been but sixteen of these hideous episodes to record. The number of lynchings in 1926 is less than the number of lynchings in 1922 and 1923, though more than for the two intervening years.

In spite of this immediate increase in lynching it still seems safe to assert that the public conscience on the subject is more acute than it ever has been. Whatever one may feel about the domination of public psychology by "business interests," that influence is working out for good in respect to lynching. As has been shown by the New York World's investigation of a particularly reprehensible lynching in Aiken, South Carolina, business and professional men in southern communities are increasingly sensitive to public opinion on this matter. Lynchings "hurt the town" and "hurt business" and although those are perhaps not the only convincing reasons for abandoning these assassinations, they are arguments which may be of use in causing southern communities to frown upon the lynch mob and, conceivably, to harry its leaders to some approximation of justice. It is difficult to lure northerners, with their queer Emersonian ideas, to "make your southern home" in a place in which a screaming Negro may at

any moment be dragged to the public square and burned alive.

The race problem in the south is probably permanent, as it is likely to be in any region where races are placed in close proximity subject to something like competitive conditions. But, as the Negro advances economically and the whites, of the class which usually engages in lynchings, finds out that it is money in the south's pocket to concede this barbarous sport to the "damn Yankee," there is no reason to give up hoping that lynching will be-

come rarer and rarer. The people who count in the south are ashamed of it already.

Lynchings Jump To 29 in 1926, Report Shows

According to figures compiled by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute in Alabama, and released by Principal Robert R. Moton, there were 29 persons lynched in 1926. This is 13 more than the number for 1925, 13 more than the number for 1924, 4 less than the number for 1923, and 28 less than the number for 1922. The courts had acquitted one of the victims. 20 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 8 from jails and 12 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of the persons lynched were women.

There were 33 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Four of these were in Northern states and 29 in Southern states. In 27 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In six other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 34 persons thus before the courts, nine were sentenced to the penitentiary; eight for terms ranging from four to 20 years, and one for life.

Of the 29 persons lynched, there were 22 Negroes, six whites, and one Indian.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Arkansas, 2; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 4; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

Lynchings-1926

Reports on, Sent Press, Editorial Comments on,

LYNCHING ON THE DECLINE. to promote lynchings are duly and adequately punished.

2345

Tuskegee institute reports nine lynchings for the first half of this year. If the second half of 1926 equals the record of the first six months, eight lynchings will stand against it. That will be two more than the number recorded in 1924, and the situation indicates that the country has not been disposed of, despite the fact about a "lynchless year" which went the rounds a few months ago.

A study of lynching statistics for the last few years shows, however, that the country is curbing mob violence. In 1918, for instance, there were sixty-four lynchings. In 1919 the number shot up to eighty-three. Then the lynching wave began to subside. In 1920 the number of mob executions dropped to sixty-one. In 1921 it rose to sixty-four, but fell to fifty seven in the following year, then to thirty-three, and, in 1924, to sixteen.

That is an encouraging, if not an altogether satisfactory, record. It gives reason to hope that, in the course of a few more years, lynchings will be exceedingly rare, if not altogether things of the past. The future is all the more promising by reason of the fact that such progress as has been made that the prevention of lynchings has been accomplished through the efforts of law-abiding citizens and local officers rather than through federal intervention. And the almost constant decline in the lynching curve ought to indicate to advocates of federal antilynching legislation that local authorities are fully capable of handling the situation, and that their persistence in attempting to pass a law which the state and community might interpret as relieving them of responsibility for these crimes might react in a way not intended.

If let alone by the national government, local sentiment and local authority will in time dispose of the lynching scandal. But, as the Houston Post-Dispatch observes, "eternal vigilance on the part of officers and the law-abiding people of each community is needed, if this evil is to be entirely stamped out." And that vigilance should not come to an end with efforts to prevent accused persons from falling into the hands of mobs; it should extend to the courts and bring about the prosecution and penalizing of all who take the law into their own hands. Meanwhile, the courts might with profit see to it that all persons charged with crimes calculated

Lynchings-1926
Side Lights

OFFICERS PURSUE DESPERATE NEGRO

Armed Fugitive Shoots Bloodhound as Chase Nears End; Resume Hunt Today

Chased relentlessly part of the morning and all of the afternoon in the Pintlala creek swamp, Tom Sankey, negro, wanted by officials of Jefferson and Montgomery counties, was shot to death by a posse of bloodhounds Monday by shooting one of the county bloodhounds, which was being used to trail him in the darkness. The chase will be resumed early Tuesday morning.

Officials last night reported the negro last seen at dusk standing on a slight knoll leaning against a tree with a shotgun in one hand and a pistol in the other, watching their movements. The negro was said to have terrorized several negroes during the chase by flourishing his firearms. He used them quite freely, officials said.

The official party, composed of Deputies Massingill, Chisholm, Rudder, Langley, Sellers and E. O. Boyd, began their search for the negro about 11 o'clock, about a half hour after the time they received word where the negro could be found.

Entering the swamp near Sharp's store, the dogs immediately jumped the negro. He was chased up the swamp to near Sprague's Junction, according to deputies, and back down the swamp near the store. This continued until the chase was abandoned.

The deputies reported that the negro was in sight several times, but never near enough to be shot at. The closest distance was about half a mile, they said. The dog was shot by the negro in a remote spot of the swamp when it was thought he was approaching too close. The wound, which is of the flesh, is not serious.

During the chase, the negro was said to have entered several negro houses, demanding food and tobacco.

Sankey is wanted in Jefferson county for assaulting his wife in Bessemer. A murder charge was first preferred against him, but later was changed to assault to murder when it was learned that the woman would live.

Crenshaw county officials are seeking the negro for an attack on Sheriff Pate McQueen. The Crenshaw county official is said to have attempted to arrest the negro for Jefferson county officers, when he shot at him five times with a pistol. The officer returned the fire, but none of his shots took effect, and the negro escaped.

CONDITION OF TWO GLOVERS IMPROVES

Victim of Negro's Knife Resting Easy at Hospital; Younger Man Most Serious

DEMOPOLIS, ALA., Jan. 31.—Special to The Advertiser.—Cato Glover, and his son, who were seriously cut by a negro late Friday afternoon at their store in Forkland, are showing signs of ultimate recovery. The younger Glover received the most serious injuries and is still in the hospital, where they are receiving attention, is very encouraging. Both are confined to their beds and receiving the closest attention.

AT DEATH'S DOOR, TWO OTHERS INJURED

Two Negroes Held as Result of Wrecks at Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 18.—(AP)—Three persons were believed to be dying, and two others were reported seriously injured, as the result of traffic accidents in Birmingham today. Two negroes were being held as the result of the wreck.

Mrs. P. T. Graham of Birmingham was believed fatally injured in her daughter, Miss Maude Graham, 16, was seriously injured this morning when their automobile was struck by an inbound Central of Georgia passenger train at the railroad crossing near the Irondale Station.

H. A. Ward, 30, was perhaps fatally injured this morning when his motorcycle collided with an automobile driven by an unidentified white man.

John H. Hatt, 40, was seriously injured this afternoon when his automobile was crowded over an embankment on the Mount Pleasant road near Turkey Creek.

E. B. Hatt, 40, was seriously injured this afternoon when his motorcycle collided with a car said to have been driven by Eddie Brown, negro.

Mrs. Cobb Shot To Death by Klansmen

Mrs. Lily Cobb, of Oneonta, a colored woman, was shot early Sunday night by a band of Ku Klux and died Tuesday at the Hillman Hospital in Birmingham. The masked body forced their way

into the home and the shooting began. Mrs. Cobb, it is believed, was shot by two of the men, one has been identified with a gun wound through the hand. She died without making a statement.

Solicitor George Darden, of Blount County, announced Tuesday that he would call a special session of the grand jury to inquire into the matter. Mr. Darden, who was in the house at the time of the murder of his wife, has not been seen since the trouble and there is a question as to whether he fled for his life or the mob carried him out and lynched him.

WOMAN WOUNDED BY RAIDERS DIES

Negress Succumbs Following Fight With Masked Band in Blount County Home

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., April 2.—(AP)—The death of Lily Cobb, negress, who was wounded while resisting a raid on her home by a masked band near Oneonta, Ala., Sunday night, at a hospital here tonight brought renewed demands from Oneonta citizens that the raiders be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

Andrew Moses, a white man, was shot in the hand during the raid, it was reported, and authorities stated that he was a member of the rebel band. The band was reported to have entered the house at about 10 o'clock Sunday night, and when the masked men entered the house, the woman and her husband resisted, and shooting began, which resulted in the wounding of Moses and the fatal shooting of the woman, according to Oneonta authorities.

An investigation into the case was begun today by Blount County Solicitor Darden, at the instance of Judges W. J. Martin and O. E. Steel, of Gadsden, who await the result before convening the grand jury for inquiry into the affair.

OFFERS REWARD FOR KIDNAPERS

Governor Seeks Arrest of White Men Who Abducted Negro

Governor W. W. Brandon, by official proclamation issued Monday, authorized a reward of \$150 for the arrest and conviction of the three white men, who are alleged to have kidnapped Vance Thomason, negro man, from his home in Chambers county on the night of April 15. Authorities have been unable to find any trace of the missing negro.

On the night of April 15, it is stated, three white men entered the home of Thomason's mother, claiming they were looking for a man named Vance Boyd, who is charged with a murder committed in Chambers county some 15 years ago. One of the men, it is stated, had a handkerchief tied around his face; another had a gray mustache. No description was given of the third man.

The three intruders, it is alleged, forced the negro, Thomason, to get out of bed, dress himself and accompany them, threatening him all the while with a revolver. They then placed him in an automobile, and followed by another automobile, disappeared.

Authorization by the governor, of the reward, was at the request of the office of the solicitor of Chambers county.

LINDEN WHIPPING PLAN IS OPPOSED BY COLORED MEN

Linden, Ala., June 30.—(Special to The Reporter.)—Because of the conduct of the Kimbrough brothers Monday night, the practice of whipping colored men in this section will cease for a season. Tom Kimbrough, a well known colored man of this section, was arrested behind a grocery store or a gasoline station by several young white men of the neighborhood giving him one of the usual whippings that is practiced on colored people when some white person happens to be displeased with that particular colored person. The program is to trump up some fictitious charge, or something to justify their act and then to get together a mob force and proceed to beat or whip up the colored folks.

The tide changed Monday night when Barkley, I. I. Candberry and several other young white men overpowered Tom Kimbrough, whom they accused of stealing gasoline from a motor company and took him behind the Lindsay Pharmacy to give him a whipping and some lessons on how to be obedient to white boys.

While the whipping was in progress, Frank and Yank Kimbrough, brothers to Tom, came forward and demanded their brother's release, and when this was done, the white assailants turned on the brothers and began shooting only to be answered by a similar conduct from Frank and Yank, and be-

fore the smoke was cleared away a .45-calibre bullet had entered the left breast of Barkley, fired it is said by one of the Kimbrough boys, and he died almost immediately.

Posse Pursues Colored Men Immediately following the killing, a posse headed by Sheriff D. W. Shields started a search for the fleeing men, having obtained bloodhounds from Meridian, Miss., and followed the trail until 3 o'clock Tuesday morning.

Posse Returns Badly worn, tired and exhausted, as well as seriously disappointed from an all-night chase with bloodhounds, the 200 men returned to Linden early Tuesday and gave up pursuit of the Kimbrough brothers and up to this time the men are still at large, and funeral arrangements are being made for Barkley, and the whipping program will be held up for awhile.

LINDEN SUSPECT DIES OF WOUNDS

Negro Shot as Brother Slays Salesman in Attempt to Rescue Him

LINDEN, ALA., July 1.—(AP)—Excitement which continues high in Linden as the result of the shooting and killing of J. M. Barkley by a negro, Frank Kimbrough, on Monday evening at the Howze garage, received added fuel when Tom Kimbrough, brother of Frank, was found dying in the woods one mile from Linden Wednesday evening of a bullet wound in the abdomen received Monday night when he stopped a bullet intended for Barkley.

Still later in the evening, as armed guards patrolled the roads leading out of the town, stopping every car that passed through that section, a party of tourists who ignored the order to halt received a load of bullets in the radiator of their car, but no one was injured.

The situation is said to be well in hand, with determination expressed by the sheriff and other officers of the law, aided by citizens, to bring about the arrest of the negro responsible for Barkley's death.

Negroes found Tom Kimbrough dying in the woods one mile north of Linden on the Demopolis road late Wednesday afternoon and brought news to the authorities. Five minutes after the negro was removed from the swamp near the Bogue bridge, in which he had been hiding since being wounded Monday evening, death resulted.

Kimbrough is said to have told negroes who discovered him that he had been shot by his brother, Frank Kimbrough, at the time the latter shot and killed Barkley.

The trouble grew out of gasoline thefts from the Howze Motor company at Linden, Barkley accusing Tom Kimbrough of stealing the gas. As Barkley and others were attempting to whip Tom, the negro's brother, Frank Kimbrough, shot Barkley.

3 ARMED MEN PUT LYNCHING PARTY TO ROUT

Victim's Brothers Kill Mob Leader

Linden, Ala., July 2.—Three members of the Race, with guns barking, broke up a lynching party, killed its ringleader and put to flight a terrified white mob of 50 here Tuesday night. *7-3-26*

They saved the life of Tom Kimbrough, 41, who was being tortured to give the mob "some fun."

White residents are told with humiliation that the mob of a hundred or their number, by three armed men, and a mob led by a sheriff's posse of 200 is scouring the woods for miles around. Race residents here say the three men will never be captured. When the white mob fled at the crack of their guns the three men rescued Kimbrough, then took to autos and made good their escape.

Matthew Baikley, 27, a white auto salesman, is the ringleader who was killed. It was in front of Baikley's garage that the white mob surrounded Kimbrough. They accused him of stealing gasoline from Baikley. Kimbrough denied the charge and proved that at the time the gasoline was supposed to have been stolen he was nowhere around. But the mob was "out for fun," and Kimbrough was tied, then tortured. It was Baikley who suggested lynching him.

But before the mob got far in its program, "Frank" and "Yank" Kimbrough, brothers of the victim, with a third man, appeared on the scene. Without giving the white men a warning word, they opened fire. As the three revolvers spit fire Baikley dropped a bullet through his heart. The 50 white men broke with cries of terror, and fled in a dozen different directions.

Linden, Ala., July 2.—While an armed white mob was beating the woods in search of Tom Kimbrough, the man who with two companions killed the leader of the mob and put it to flight last week, members of Kimbrough's own race stumbled upon his dying body in a patch of thicket one mile from here Wednesday night.

Shot through the head, Kimbrough was breathing out his last "My buddies got away," he gasped "and the mob will never find 'em." When we opened fire, the white men flew, but my own brother's bullet accidentally caught me."

At the very moment that Kimbrough was found dying in his wild hiding place, out of reach of the mob that was seeking him, a second mob was surrounding a jail here bent on lynching his innocent aged father. The old man had been rushed to the jailhouse for safe-keeping when it became known that his son had fired upon 50 whites and made them take to their heels.

Three Rout a Mob

The episode that is now being labeled "The Battle of Linden" occurred Tuesday evening, June 29. Tom Kimbrough, 41, a resident of this town, was surrounded by a mob of whites in front of a garage owned by Matthew Baikley, 27, a white auto salesman. The mob, egged on by Baikley, accused Kimbrough of stealing gasoline from the garage. Kimbrough denied the charge. He proved that at the time the gasoline was supposed to have been stolen he was nowhere in the neighborhood. But the mob was "out for fun" and at Baikley's suggestion Kimbrough was tied. Preparations were made to torture and lynch him.

But before the mob got far in its program, "Frank" and "Yank" Kimbrough, brothers of the victim, with a third man, appeared on the scene. Without giving the white men a warning word, they opened fire. As the three revolvers spit fire Baikley dropped, a bullet through his heart. The 50 white men broke with cries of terror and fled in a dozen different directions.

MONTGOMERY MAN VICTIM OF MASKED FLOGGERS, CHARGE

W. M. Brown Issues Warrants For Two Fellow Workers; Al- leges Attempt to Force Resignation

Alleging that he was lured or decoyed from his place of business last

Friday night on the pretense of going for an automobile ride and afterwards taken to a lonely point on the Birmingham highway about 20 miles from Montgomery, and flogged by a band of masked men, W. M. Brown, 306 Jefferson street, swore out warrants for W. J. Fuller and Jack Johnson in the court of common pleas, Thursday.

The warrant for Fuller charges abduction and Johnson is charged with assault and battery. They were arrested and later made bond of \$200 each.

Brown alleges that the abduction and flogging is a part of a conspiracy to force him to give up his position as engine carpenter at the Seaboard Air Line railroad yards, where Fuller is employed as foreman and Johnson as mechanics helper.

According to Brown, Fuller came to the Brady Pressing company, where he is employed, early Friday night and invited him to go for an automobile ride. The day's work completed and thinking that the cool night air might refreshen him, Brown says that he accepted the offer and entered the car. After driving about a short time Fuller is alleged to have driven to a lonely point about 20 miles from Montgomery where he stopped the machine beside a car parked on the road.

Several masked men emerged from the parked automobile and forced him into their car Brown alleges. The mystery machine sped swiftly along the highway until it came to a lonely section, densely wooded, where it was brought to a stop, according to Brown.

Brown alleges that he was taken from the car and rushed into the forest where he was unmercifully beaten by the masked band and left to return to Montgomery as best he could. Brown returned early Saturday morning.

Brown alleges that Fuller decoyed and delivered him into the hands of the masked band and says that he recognized Johnson as a member of the band that assaulted him.

Brown points out that he was lured off from his position at the Seaboard yards May 19, but was due to return to his duties several days ago and that the alleged flogging is a conspiracy to scare him into resigning.

The case is scheduled to come up before Judge J. Winter Thorington in the court of common pleas, Friday.

Lynchings-1926
Side Lights

POSSE CAPTURES PAIR AFTER RUNNING BATTLE

Thought to Be Couple Who
Robbed Thornton Depot.

ROBBERS STARTED FIRE

Blaze Did \$10,000 Damage—Trio
Were Seen to Flee in High-
Powered Automobile, Report.
Removed Large Safe.

EL DORADO, Ark., Feb. 5.—
(AP)—After a running battle with
a posse of Union County officers in
a forest between El Dorado and
Smackover, two white youths giv-
ing their names as Howell Stewart
and Bob James, were captured and
will be brought to the county jail
here to await identification as ban-
dits who raided the Cotton Belt
depot at Thornton, Ark., early to-
day. The men, according to reports
received here from members of the
posse, deserted a high powered
touring car and fled into the woods
when halted by the officers on the
Smackover turnpike.

PINE BLUFF, Ark., Feb. 5.—Local
officers are on the lookout for three
men, believed to be driving a large
automobile, who early this morning
robbed the Cotton Belt depot, a press-
ing shop, and set fire to buildings
used by the Stout Lumber Company at
Thornton, about 40 miles from here.
The men escaped with about \$3,000 in
money from their burglaries, and the
fire they started is estimated to have
done about \$10,000 worth of damage.
It is believed that the fire was started
to attract attention while the men
committed their robberies.

The depot was entered about 2
o'clock this morning, it is believed by
the officers, who are making an in-
vestigation of the robbery, and cor-
responds with the time the fire was
discovered. According to a report re-
ceived here today, the robbery was
committed by three men who were
seen to leave the town in a high-
powered touring car.

Entrance to the depot was effected
by breaking the glass in a front win-
dow of the station.

ARKANSAS SHERIFF SAYS DANGER IN EF- FORT TO LYNCH MAN

Coleman Goes on Trial For Slaying Wife

Goes To Face Trial For Slaying
Greensboro, N. C., Sept. 23 (PNS)
—Sheriff Belser, of Arkansas City,
Ark., who Thursday night took Will
Worthy, alias Charles Coleman, from
the city jail here and started to Ar-
danger that the colored people in Ar-
kansas with him said that there was
kansas City would try to lynch Cole-
man.

Coleman, or Worthy, was arrested
here on August 30, charged with the
murder of his wife five years ago in
Arkansas. It is charged that he shot
her five times and then tried to cut
her head off with an axe and burn
the body.

The prisoner refused to go without
requisition papers, so the Sheriff was
provided with them.

"Pray for me, Cap," Coleman asked
Jailer Sample Huffins as he was led
by a chain, handcuffed, to the train.
He was shaking in a panic of fear.

Arkansas.

2361

Lynchings-1926
Side Lights.

QUESTION IS RAISED BY SHOOTING NEGRO

American Naval Officers Refuse
to Surrender Men Charged
With Dance Hall Scrap

LONDON, Aug. 29.—(AP)—A question of international law has arisen between London and Washington, says a Gravesend dispatch to the Westminster Gazette, owing to the refusal of the American destroyers Lardner to surrender to the British police American sailors alleged to have been concerned in the shooting of an American negro sailor, Emile Parades in a Gravesend dance hall. Parades is in the hospital.

It is stated that all the men from the destroyers Lardner and Sharkey who were present in the dance hall when the dispute occurred are held in custody aboard the Lardner and that an investigation is being conducted by a board of three commissioned officers who invited the British police superintendent of Chatham to assist them. The board has not yet been able to fix the crime on anyone and the departure of the destroyers for Spain tomorrow may be delayed.

Although the British foreign office has appealed to Washington, there appears to be little doubt that the action of the American officers will be upheld.

Europe.

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Lynchings-1926
Side Lights.

Florida.

2359

Man Killed by Mob After He Wounds Six

Starke, Fla., Sept. 17.—Reuben Mathis shot and injured six persons, four white, before he was killed by a mob in the woods near here, where he had taken refuge.

Mathis wounded a girl he was going with, shot Jack Padgett (white), turpentine still owner, by whom he was employed; his son, Harry Padgett; Terry Jones and another unidentified white man.

Arming himself with a shotgun and two pistols, Mathis fled to a swamp where he was slain in a battle after a pitched battle. Sheriff J. W. Epperson said the man was crazed with whisky.

NEGRO KILLED BY POSSE

Eight Wounded in Pitched Battle With
Desperado at Starke, Fla.

STARKE, FLA., Sept. 5.—(AP)—Reuben Mathis, negro, was shot and killed in a pitched battle with a posse of armed men near here today after he had shot and wounded six persons, four of whom were white men. None of the injured was seriously hurt.

Mathis was slain when he took refuge in a clump of bushes seven miles from Starke and opened fire on his pursuers. His body was riddled with shots from weapons used by the possemen.

Early reports were that Mathis shot a negro girl with whom he was walking and then shot a white man named Padgett when the latter remonstrated with him. Padgett was shot in the arm, while the girl sustained only a minor wound.

Mathis, arming himself with two pistols and a shot gun fled to the swamp, where he was quickly surrounded by the posse.

MASKED BAND ABDUCTS NEGRO PRISONER IN FLA.

BROOKVILLE, Fla., Dec. 22 — Hope of finding "Smokey" White alive were abandoned Saturday after a posse had made a forty-eight hour search for him following his abduction by a band of masked whites. The colored citizen is believed to have been lynched. He was taken from Constable J. W. Crum, who had arrested him.

According to Crum, he was taking White in after he had been charged with stealing two pistols, when a gang of hooded men rushed in upon him and demanded that he surrender the prisoner. He said threats were made upon his life and that he was powerless.

Lynchings - 1926

Side Lights.

FLORIDA WHITE MOB OPERATES ON NEGRO

Another young Negro was victim of the mayhem operations which have been performed upon Negroes in this community recently. On Wednesday of last week, Simon Milligan, an employee of the white old folks home in the Murray Hill section of the city, was taken out by a mob and operated upon. The story which reached representatives of the Press, is different and for a cause different from any similar cases.

It was stated to the Associated Negro Press representative that Milligan had had an altercation with the white male cook at the institution some time before and that Milligan had gotten the best of the argument. The incident had been closed, Milligan thought, and on Wednesday night of last week the aftermath occurred.

Milligan was called to his door by two white men who declared they were detectives. The men were armed and ordered Milligan to follow them. They took him some distance from the city where the main mob was and the operation performed. He was then brought back toward the city and later picked up by a white physician who placed him in the Brewster Hospital.

This is the first case of mayhem for the offense named. A determined effort is being made by certain Negroes here to have the authorities punish those guilty of these offenses. An effort is being made to have the white cook arrested.

NEGRO ROBBER TAKEN FROM THREE DEPUTIES

Masked Men Relieve Officers of Prisoner.

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., May 9.—(AP)—Parker Watson, negro, was taken from three deputy sheriffs shortly before midnight by masked men in two automobiles on the north side of Seminole bridge between St. Petersburg and Clearwater. Watson was held for a series of robberies in St. Petersburg.

NEGRO TAKEN BY BAND FROM DEPUTIES SLAIN

Charge of Robbery Listed for Grand Jury Yesterday.

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., May 10.—(AP)—The body of Parker Watson, negro, who was taken from two deputies last night while being carried to the Clearwater jail, was found on a lonely road north of here today. Watson had been shot to death. Identified persons, a coroner's jury decided.

The three deputies who stopped last night by six armed men who took the negro and disappeared. Evidence against Watson was to have been presented the grand jury today in nine cases of housebreaking.

Florida White Mob Takes Man From Sheriff's Custody

TAMPA, Fla., (Preston News Service)—A band of masked men held up Sheriff Cobb, of Hernando county, near Istachatta Wednesday night, and seized Charles Davis, whom the sheriff was taking from a jail at Ocala to Brooksville. Sheriff Cobb declares that he has been unable to find any trace of the mob-bists although every effort had been put forth to locate them.

Davis was charged with the death of a white deputy sheriff, Pasco County, who was killed when he attempted to arrest Davis at a turpentine still near Richloam on April First.

Views of Other Editors

From The Daily News, St. Petersburg, Florida.

Supposing that three men went out in an automobile, out into the country on some lonely road, and only two of these men should return and report to their police station that their car was stopped and the third man was taken out by some parties unknown to them, and on the following morning the third party was found murdered. What would the police do to the two men who had returned and reported the incident? Would not the two men be held by the police until an investigation was made?

Florida. investigation. In the case of the murdering of Parker Watson, a prisoner who was taken from the city jail in St. Petersburg by three officers of the law to be transferred to the county jail in Ocala, it is stated that the three officers returned after the prisoner had been taken away from them by a masked party. Was it not the duty of these three officers to immediately get a posse or other officers and find who these masked bandits were, or attempt to find them? Can any well-thinking citizen and tax payer, who pays the salary of these officers, explain why they failed in their duty? If the officers were outnumbered and surrounded and surrendered, why did they not return for reinforcement and go after these masked bandits? Is it not the duty of sworn-in officers to locate highwaymen of this sort? Does any well-thinking citizen believe that northern capital is going to invest its money in any community where officers of the law fail to perform their duty?

In these civilized United States how many people will condone the act of men who pour acid on a handcuffed victim? Deputy Sheriff Belcher has the reputation of being a strong, fearless man. We have always considered him as such. We still believe that he is fearless, afraid of nothing, and probably under the circumstances that he was placed in, where the enemy had the drop on him, he should have retired. But we cannot understand why he did not seek reinforcement and go after these masked men. We can't understand why he meekly turned back and went home to bed. Constable Peacock solicited the friendship of the Daily News in getting his appointment. Deputy Sheriff Tucker we do not know. But all of these men are officers—officers of the commonwealth of Florida. They were well armed. They were in a business that calls for battle when battle is necessary. The fact that they were outnumbered and ambushed does not excuse them for not using every effort to get a sufficient force to round up the masked highwaymen who took their prisoner away from from them.

It is common talk that this whole matter will be white-washed. That nothing will be done in cleaning it up. There is one stain that cannot be white-washed, and that is the blot that has been placed upon the state—particularly upon St. Petersburg as far as northern tourists are concerned. The citizens of St. Petersburg must remember that the principal business of this city is the tourist business. And tourists are not coming into a section of the country where officers of the law

run away from bandits and highwaymen.

This whole thing reacts not only on the state but on the biggest and best man in Florida and has caused him great concern. That man is John W. Martin, chief executive of this commonwealth. He has fought hard for the fair name of Florida. He has accomplished big things for the state, and it is too bad that this terrible murder has been placed as an obstacle in the way of a decent government. On this occasion will find our governor strong, and determined to protect the fair name of Florida, which God knows has been trampled on and lied about by a jealous business world almost to the breaking point. The good citizens of Florida, Governor Martin, are with you to the man. The good citizens of the United States are with you and sympathize with you in the task you have at hand.

Three citizens of St. Petersburg—very prominent citizens—each have subscribed \$500 making the total of \$1,500, and have asked us through these columns to say that this reward will be given for the arrest and conviction of the cowards who murdered Parker Watson.

Ministers of every church of St. Petersburg have condemned the action of the officers in surrendering their prisoner. The newspapers with equal force and determination are working to the one end—and that is justice and respect for the laws of our land. There may be a few more murders. These thugs and cowards may shoot other people, but the final analysis will show them whipped and crying for mercy.

Sunday night when the temples of God were filled with worshippers, murderers were loading their pistols and securing acid to torture a victim who was handcuffed before shooting him—shooting in the back—to death. The eye of God is upon them. They cannot escape however much they try. There will be no white-wash this time. Justice will prevail.

UNCLE FRANK.

FLORIDA POLICE BEGIN WIDE HUNT FOR NEGRO SLAYER

Eustis Fla., July 12.—(AP)—Police tonight were conducting a county-wide search for Ray Williams, whom it is alleged he had killed Charles Brannard, sawmill operator. Today, when the latter stopped his car at the residence of Mittie Williams, the negro's grandmother.

Other negroes who witnessed the shooting told a coroner's jury that Williams did the shooting, thinking Brannard was a deputy sheriff. The witness said the jury Brannard stopped his car to replenish his supply of water for the machine.

Florida Woman Dies When Mob Whips Husband

Clearwater, Fla., August 15.—(AP)—Terrified by the action of a mob in whipping her husband Mrs. Sarah A. Bass died suddenly at her home three miles east of here, according to the Clearwater Herald.

The mob is said to have appeared at the Bass home late Friday night and summoned the woman's husband whom they seized and whipped. Rosa May Bishop, a sister of Mrs. Bass, who was living with her, was abducted, the Herald says, and taken to Tarpon Springs, where she was left at the home of another sister.

A few hours after the mob's visit, Mrs. Bass died. A coroner's jury was summoned headed by County Judge John U. Bird. Preliminary investigation of the case was made yesterday afternoon, and the jury adjourned until tomorrow afternoon, when additional evidence will be taken.

The Herald states that members of the mob were armed and that they dispersed quickly after taking Miss Bishop to Tarpon Springs. The newspaper states further that Mr. Bass and his wife had quarreled recently but gives no cause for the mob's action.

Bass was severely handled by assailants, the Herald states, and confined to his home today.



M. W. W.
Robert Moton
Principal Insurer
Insurer
aka

"Justifiable Homicide" is Verdict of Coroner Before Whom Man is Arraigned

Date on back January 2-1926

Will Moore, a negro, who is said to have robbed and assaulted a young woman at Ankona last month, was shot to death by her husband last night at 10 o'clock in front of their home.

According to the woman, who was interviewed by a representative of the News-Tribune this afternoon, her husband sped the negro to his death with 17 bullets, every shot piercing his body. She said the first ball crashed through his neck.

"Justifiable homicide" was the verdict of Justice of the Peace Brown, before whom Thompson was arraigned today.

Walking Along Tracks

Moore was first seen about 8:30 last night walking north along the F. E. C. tracks; the section foreman was notified the negro fitting his wife's description had

passed their house. With Deputy Sheriff Gardner he started in pursuit in an automobile.

At White City they got Ben Wingate and were just about to start back over the tracks towards Ankona when they came upon the colored man.

The woman said her husband talked to the negro for a few moments and then carried him back in the automobile to her home. By that time Deputy Sheriff Wiggins was with them.

Recognized by Woman

When the negro was taken from the car in front of their home she said she knew he was the man by the sound of his voice.

"When he first saw me, he turned away," the woman declared. "The night he robbed me he had me blindfolded. He never thought I saw his face, but I did."

The woman said that she positively knew the man was the negro who name the colored man went under.

They took from his clothing \$1.29 in money, the woman told the reporter. She also found cuff links, a trunk key and other useless trinkets. According to Mrs. Thompson, her husband objected to any such thing, and thereupon sent the first shot into Moore's body.

Admitted Guilt

"The negro denied that he had ever robbed me up to the last minute," the woman asserted. "He would not admit anything at all connected with the incident until he was shot the first time."

"Then my husband told me Moore said: 'Yes, cap; I did it.'"

"Moore also revealed that he had killed a man in Miami for which he was sentenced to 20 years, but escaped prison. He also confessed, said the victim, that he had knocked a woman over the head at Jupiter."

Body Riddled

Soon after she identified the negro she was taken into the house, the woman explained. Then the shooting started. She said her husband fired 17 shots, and others also sent a number of bullets into the negro as he lay not 30 feet from their home.

Justice of the Peace Brown was called to act as coroner. They found papers in the negro's pockets with the name of "Will Moore" written on

them, and they believe that was the name the colored man went under.

They took from his clothing \$1.29 in money, the woman told the reporter. She also found cuff links, a trunk key and other useless trinkets.

Ring Belonged to Her

The woman declared that proof of her identification of the negro was the finding of a ring he had stolen from her in the sand. Soon after he stepped from the car he must have dropped the ring, she said.

The woman's sister-in-law found the ring by accident, she said. The colored man became frightened then, and it left no doubt in her mind, she said, that he was the man.

The negro lay dead in front of their home more than four hours after the killing. The body was brought to Fort Pierce at 2 o'clock this morning.

Lynchings-1926
Side Lights.

Report Murder Of Insurance Agent In Dublin, Georgia

NEW YORK.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth avenue, has received reports and newspaper clippings recounting the brutal murder by two men of S. H. Donaldson, a Negro insurance agent in the town of Dublin, Ga., the excuse given by the whites being that the Negro "resisted arrest," when served with a defective warrant.

The trouble arose when Donaldson, driving his automobile, ran into by the automobile of Ezra Kea. The crash was witnessed by two white men, Bartow Jones and Ira Clark, who are quoted by a local white newspaper as saying that the white driver was to blame for the accident, as he was running on the wrong side of the road.

The white men, Kea, together with two other white men, obtained a defective warrant for Donaldson's arrest, not knowing the name of the Negro whose automobile Kea had run into. The three whites are said to have remarked on having obtained their defective warrant that they "were going to have a settlement or a Negro." A fight ensued when the three whites reached Mr. Donaldson's home, and Mr. Donaldson was shot and killed, two of the white men being wounded.

In a dying statement made by Mr. Donaldson, he declared he did not have a pistol when he went to the door at the summons of the three whites; that one white man grabbed him by the collar and tried to drag him down the steps as soon as he opened the door and that the other white men joined in, one of them shooting him. A Negro witness is quoted as corroborating Mr. Donaldson's statement that he had no pistol and that the three white men began beating him before he had an opportunity to defend himself.

The three whites were jailed following the murder. The murdered man had a good reputation and Clerk of Council A. H. Grier is quoted as having assured the three whites before they called on Mr. Donaldson that they would find him ready to do what was right and would have no difficulty in settling the matter amicably.

An editorial in the local Courier-Herald in commenting on the case declares: "If our civilization has progressed to the point we claim, it is time to stop 'white-washing' a crime because it is a case of a white man against a Negro."

One of the white men has already been acquitted by a jury and the case against the other two is expected to be dropped, according to latest advices received by the N. A. A. C. P.

HUNDREDS SEARCH WOODS FOR NEGRO

Occupant of Liquor Car Escapes After Collision Killing School Teacher

AMERICUS, GA., April 3.—(AP)—A posse of more than 100 men scoured the Muckalee swamps near here tonight for an unidentified negro, one of the occupants of a liquor car which collided with another car late afternoon and resulted in the death of Miss Alice Ruth Timmerman, a school teacher of Dawson.

With the belief that the driver of the liquor car may have been Charley Bryon, a local negro, police combed the negro district in an effort to locate Bryon. If the escaped negro is Bryon, officers believe he is started toward the Florida line. Bryon had a reputation here as a liquor dealer, police said.

The accident happened on a highway near the city while Miss Timmerman, her brother and sister-in-law were en route to Plains, Ga. The sister-in-law was slightly injured but the brother was not hurt. Miss Timmerman's throat was cut by flying glass and she died a few minutes after she was brought to a hospital here.

JURY CONSIDERS CASE 19 HOURS BEFORE VERDICT

Bars Davis, White Man, Convicted of Complicity in Murder of Betrothed Pair.

NEGRO SENTENCED TO DIE NEXT WEEK

Two Men Convicted of

Killing Miss Smith and E. W. Wilson, Found Dead on Lonely Road.

Macon, Ga., September 3.—(AP)—Bars Davis was convicted by a jury in Bibb superior court here this afternoon of complicity in the murder of Miss Hilda Smith and E. W. Wilson on July 2 and sentenced to life imprisonment. The second count of the indictment, on which he was found guilty after the jury deliberated 19 hours, charged him with being accessory before the fact.

Ed Glover, negro, who confessed to the killing of Miss Smith and E. W. Wilson, his companion, at the same time, naming Davis as the instigator of the crime, has been sentenced to die in the electric chair on September 9. He has already been removed to the state prison farm.

Davis, farm hand and alleged bootlegger, returned to the Bibb county jail declaring his innocence, following his conviction.

Davis sat calmly in court while the verdict was read. His mother, who sat beside him, was equally silent.

The jury had been out since 9:30 o'clock last night and during this morning visited the scene of the crime. The verdict was reached at 4:15 o'clock this afternoon. Sentence of life imprisonment was immediately passed by Judge H. A. Mathews.

Georgians Lynch Another White Man

(By Associated Negro Press)
Americus, Ga., Sept. 22.—Authorities here have so far been unable to obtain any information to dispute the theory that S. E. Pittman, a white mechanic, who was arrested for an alleged attack on a young white girl, had not been lynched after he was taken from Marion county deputies who were taking him to jail.

Sheriff Cosby of Webster county said he had arrested Pittman Thursday and had given him into custody of the Marion County deputy sheriff. He said this deputy, together with a companion, left Preston during Thursday night and traveled the direct road via Church Hill toward Buena Vista. Later, Sheriff Cosby said he received information that the Marion county deputies had reached Buena Vista without their prisoner.

PRISONER TAKEN FROM OFFICERS

Preston, Ga., September 13.—(AP)—S. E. Pittman, employed at a logging camp near here, wanted on a charge of assault in Buena Vista, was taken from Deputy Sheriff H. A. Elliott of Marion county, near Churchill, in that county, Thursday night by a gang of men, who were on their way in an automobile and was not heard of since until reported seen near here today.

Officers here believe that Pittman escaped from the mob, who had intended lynching him for his alleged crime.

According to Sheriff T. H. Crosby, of this county, Pittman escaped from the mob and came to the home of Frank Jordan, a friend, where, and remained in hiding until seen near here today. Sheriff Crosby says that he is making every effort to apprehend Pittman once more.

Deputy Elliott came here Thursday night for Pittman, who had been arrested on the advice of authorities at Buena Vista. Sheriff Crosby said that he warned the Marion county officer not to take the main highway, as he believed efforts were being made to do violence to Pittman for his alleged crime. However according to Sheriff Crosby, Deputy Elliott started on the main road with his prisoner.

Elliott, at his home in Buena Vista, said over long distance telephone tonight that he was stopped by a band of masked men and his prisoner taken from the car. This is the last seen of him, but said he had heard that Pittman was seen here today. He said he could not recognize any of the persons in the party that took Pittman.

Sheriff Crosby tonight confirmed a report that he and Deputy Elliott had a fist fight here Friday, the day after the abduction of Pittman. He said Pittman had accused him of undue activity on his part towards the alleged lynchers.

The young woman in the case is well known in Buena Vista.

Pittman formerly worked in a garage in Americus before coming here.

GEORGIANS LYNCH ANOTHER WHITE

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Charleston, S. C., News & Courier

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Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman, the foremost medical statistician of the country, predicted thirty years ago in his book, "Race Traits and Tendencies of the American Negro," that the race was doomed to extinction. According to the New York Times, Dr. Hoffman has reversed his view, declaring in an address in New York last week that the negro's tendencies towards disease were "environmental rather than racial." Census figures had seemed to show a decided trend in favor of Dr. Hoffman's earlier opinion. It would be of interest to know more in detail his reasons for having changed it.

Father Warren Unharmed When Carried Off By Band of Robed and Hooded Men

Subjected to Terrifying Experience When He
Accompanied School Band on Outing In
Princess Anne County. Men Were Armed
and Wore Robes.

Father Vincent D. Warren, rector of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, suffered no physical injuries as a result of his harrowing experience last Wednesday night when he was seized by a band of men dressed in hooded regalia at a point near Princess Anne Court House and carried off to a secluded spot and questioned.

When seen Thursday morning by a Journal and Guide reporter Father Warren was cheerful, and recited the story of his experience with no show of bitterness or resentment.

He was uncertain, he said, what would happen at the end of his destination, and on the way silently prayed in preparation for the worst.

Prayers Against Force

As he was speeded away by his captors in high powered automobiles, Father Warren said he thought of his sacred Rosary beads, which he carries with him at all times and which were in the left side pocket of his trousers. He reached for this source of spiritual consolation and as he did so the man who sat beside him leveled a revolver upon him. Two men who sat on the front seat of the car turned and did likewise. The priest explained that he was going to pray, and while he invoked protection of his Heavenly Father his abductors held their guns on him.

Taken Off Highway

Father Warren was seized by the band of robed men while he was seated in an automobile with two other white men on the highway at a point a few minutes walk from Princess Anne court house. He had accompanied a group of his colored parishioners, including St. Joseph's band, on an outing to the home of Charles Woodhouse, a colored farmer residing near the court house. On the lawn of the Woodhouse home a band concert was in progress when the abductors of Father Warren arrived, in seven automobiles. He was seized and carried away so quickly and swiftly that little commotion was created upon those who looked on.

to his appearance with the band. When the party arrived at the Woodhouse farm Father Warren was told that it would be best for him to withdraw, as a committee of six hooded men had visited the Woodhouse home and stated their objection to the appearance of the priest. So he left the place and seated himself in the automobile on the roadside, with a Mr. Emanuelson, who motored him to the scene of the party, and was seated there when the mob arrived.

Thought It Was a "Death Ride"

So swift and mysterious was the flight of the priest's abductors that it seemed to him like a "death ride," he said. Three times the car in which he was riding paused at a tree along the roadside, the occupants making hurried glances at the grim "hanging post." But the committee rode on in silence until they came to a dark place alongside a little frequented roadway, and they paused, alighted and ordered Father Warren to get out of the car. It was a dramatic moment for the priest, who had become resigned, he declares, to whatever fate awaited him.

"What offense have I done," he asked himself, "except to teach little children to love the Lord." And he was perfectly willing to die, if necessary, for this cause, he told this writer.

Ceremonies Brief

The ceremonies were brief. "What is your purpose here?" asked the leader, in stern but kindly tones. Father Warren explained that he was trying to teach boys and girls to be good citizens at his school in Norfolk, and had brought some of them to the vicinity on a little outing.

"We have been incorrectly informed then," retorted his questioner, who told the priest that they understood he encouraged whites and blacks to mix for immoral purposes.

"How on earth did you get such an absurd report?" inquired Father Warren.

"We will not discuss that," was the reply he got, and the ceremony was over.

After asking Father Warren where he wanted to go they took him to a point within six miles of the Virginia Beach boulevard,

where they left him with a parting "good night!"

Father Warren found a colored man after considerable walking who brought him back to Norfolk.

BODY OF NEGRO BELIEVED LYNCHED FOUND IN GULLY

Columbus, Ga., November 9.—(AP)—

Police are investigating the discovery of the body of a negro near this city today. The theory is that he was lynched because of an alleged attack on a white woman here sometime ago.

The negro, Joe Lockhart, according to police, was spirited away from his home the night of October 10, by several men and no trace was obtained until today when his body, containing bullet holes, was found in a gully.

According to police, Lockhart was twice married to the woman, who was attacked and that she failed to identify him. No arrests have been made in connection with the negro's death.

Lynchings-1926

Side Lights.

MEMBER OF ROBED BAND IS KILLED

Portal, Ga., November 18.—(AP)—Robed figures appearing at the home of Whit Lott, 40, a farmer, here last night, resulted in the death of Erastus Alderman, 40, well known citizen in this community.

Lott, a diminutive man of some 135 pounds, is said to have admitted the killing and has not been arrested, although sheriff's forces have investigated the case. Fear of his own is given as Lott's reason for firing point blank into the men who made an impromptu call upon him last night. He had been forewarned.

After coming to the sheriff's office at Statesboro, near here, Lott had been drinking heavily about two months ago and was said to have mistreated his family. About a month ago, a note was left at Lott's door, threatening punishment. Lott asked his wife to accompany him to Statesboro for the purpose of securing a license to carry a gun. Upon this action, it was discovered that Lott's wife admitted writing the threatening note. The license was not granted.

Last night, a number of robed figures appeared silently at Lott's home. They pushed open the door and were met by the report of Lott's gun. Alderman dropped, his abdomen pierced with shot. Not a word was yet spoken. The robed men picked up their companion and silently left the house, taking him to the Statesboro sanitarium. He died two hours later.

Funeral arrangements have not been made, advices from relatives in Florida having not yet been received.

Posse Member Kills Negro as Assailant Of Farmer Is Sought

Hamilton, Ga., December 12.—(Special.)—Sheriff C. M. Williams and citizens have searched for Willie Harris, negro, who, it is alleged, seriously shot Homer Hudson, a white farmer in the Johnson Hill community in the northeastern section of Harris county, last Wednesday but he had not been apprehended today. Sheriff Williams states Hudson was struck by a pistol ball in the neck and is said to be in a critical condition. His recovery is believed doubtful.

The posse in searching for Harris were aided by a 14-year-old boy named Ransom, who held a lamp while citizens searched the cabin but failed to find Harris. When the posse was about to depart, Woodson Cole, member of the posse, is said to have fired on Ransom, killing him. The other members of the posse, it is claimed,

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had nothing to do with killing the negro boy.

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Negro Gets Ten Years to Life for Attacking Girl

Quick and severe justice was meted out by a jury in Judge William N. Gemmell's criminal court yesterday to Abraham Savage, Negro, who, on Feb. 25, robbed and attempted to attack Miss Fannie Pacheco, 20 years old, 1831 Wesley avenue, Evanston. The jury found the Negro, who is said to be a lookout for the De Luxe club, an alleged gambling resort, guilty of robbery with a gun and fixed his punishment at from ten years to life in the penitentiary.

Lynchings-1926

Side Lights.

NEGROES SOUGHT

Kentucky Officials Searching For Assailants Of White Woman
MADISONVILLE, KY., March 4.—(AP)—Sheriff Hubert Woodruff and deputies tonight were scouring this section in search for two unidentified negroes who after locking her husband in one room of the house attempted to attack a white woman here early today.

The negroes fled when the husband, after escaping spread the alarm and neighbors armed with weapons came to his assistance.

Before attempting to attack the woman, the negroes ransacked the house obtaining a gold watch and a small amount of money.

NEGRO PUBLISHERS
FACE PROSECUTIONPlan Criminal Action Against
Newspapermen For Inciting to
Riot in Kentucky

MADISONVILLE, KY., April 24.—(AP)—Criminal action against negro newspapers in the state, alleged to have published seditious articles regarding the Madisonville attack case was decided on today following a conference of judges representing the commonwealth. The newspapers have been carrying stories relative to the coming trials which officers declare are felonious as well as false.

Incumbents against the editors, owners, publishers and reporters responsible for the articles, will be sought. The penalty for violating this statute, which proscribes criminal syndicalism and sedition and inciting race prejudices, is a penitentiary term of not more than 21 years or a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both.

According to Madisonville authorities, the intention of the articles in the negro newspapers is to arouse the negroes here against the whites and the assault trials furnished them with a medium through which ill feeling is being stirred up.

The evidence against the editors is being compiled and will be submitted to the special grand jury Tuesday.

The articles in question, authorities say, refer to the trials as "another legal lynching" and also tell of alleged insults to counsel for the negroes.

Jury Fails To Heed Story Of White Man Who Accused Another Of Killing Wife Race Man Freed As Husband Is Held in Kentucky Killing.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 22.—Coincident with the returning of an indictment by the grand jury charging Lewis Hill, white real estate agent, with the murder of his wife, Mrs. Kate Hill, who died March 24, Circuit Judge R. C. Stoll signed a release order freeing Percy Lewis, moved to a hospital after charges of murder had been lodged against the negro. Turner said the shooting followed an argument over the card game.

Hill accused Lewis. The other stoutly denied his guilt. Exactly one week from the time they started their probe, the grand jury returned the indictment.

The release of Lewis leaves but one suspect under arrest—the husband of the murdered woman.

POSSE AND DOGS HUNT ASSAILANT OF DEAD WORKER

Central City, Ky., August 23.—(AP) Will "Chick" Jenkins, a motor-man, was shot to death near his home in the outskirts of the city shortly before midnight last night. A posse with bloodhounds today was searching for the slayer, a negro as the alleged slayer.

Jenkins and a companion, Ernest Stone, were going to Jenkins' home when the negro stepped out of the darkness and asked, "Is that you, Chic?" Told that it was, the negro fired a charge from a double-barreled shotgun into Jenkins' head and shoulders, killing him instantly. He also fired at Stone, and fled.

NEGRO IS CAPTURED

Member of Posse Wounded in Arresting Man Sought for Killing

LEXINGTON, KY., Aug. 17.—(AP)—A negro who shot and killed a police officer, James Turner, 27, of Chattanooga, Tenn., was captured late today by searchers for the slayer of Ed Pollard, a blackster, at a card game this morning after shooting G. D. Kersey, a member of the posse, above the heart.

Turner admitted shooting. Two revolvers were taken from him. One belonged to his victim. Turner who had been hiding in a weed patch, was suffering from two bullet wounds which he said were received in his fight with Pollard.

Both Turner and Pollard were re-

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Side Lights

Louisiana

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POSSE SEEKS NEGRO

Louisiana Citizens Continue Search for White Man's Assailant

MONROE, La., Jan. 16.—(AP)—Posses tonight continued their search of northern Louisiana parishes for Jim Bowler, negro, who early today shot and probably fatally wounded Russell Cordell, young planter near Winnboro. The shooting was said to have followed an argument over an order to Bowler to move from the plantation where he was a tenant farmer. The negro escaped in an automobile.

After removing Cordell to Winnboro for medical aid, Sheriff W. J. Chort organized a posse of 100 men and started in pursuit.

NEGRO ASSAULTER SLAIN

Black Is Shot Down by Members of Posse When Arrest Resisted

SHREVEPORT, La., Aug. 4.—(AP)—Alleged to have attempted to criminally attack a ten-year-old girl near Lachute, La., yesterday, John Norris, 23, negro, was shot to death near here today when he resisted arrest. The fatal shots were fired by members of a posse led by Sheriff Lloyd Jones, of Red River parish.

Norris is reported to have made improper remarks to a girl on a farm where he was a tenant. The child screamed and members of her family chased the negro several miles before notifying authorities. A posse was organized and the negro killed in less than 24 hours.

NEGRO RIDDLED BY POSSE IN LOUISIANA

Alleged Assailant of 10-Year-Old Girl Trying to Escape

SHREVEPORT, La., Aug. 4.—(AP)—Johnny Norris, negro, 23, alleged assailant of a 10-year-old white girl, yesterday at Lachute, Red River parish, was riddled by a fusillade of shots from a posse of armed citizens early today in De Cade, a few miles west of Lachute, according to the reports received here. Norris was surrounded in a cotton field by the posse and shot while attempting to escape.

NEGRO ATTACK SUSPECT IS RIDDLED WITH BULLETS

SHREVEPORT, La., Aug. 4.—(Special) Johnny Norris, colored, 24 years of age, was riddled by a fusillade of bullets fired by a crowd of armed whites Wednesday in De-

soto Parish, who were in search of a colored man said to have attacked a 10-year-old white girl.

Norris was surrounded by the whites as he was passing through a cotton field. He became frightened and ran, whereupon the crowd opened fire fatally wounding him. No arrest was made.

Louisiana Mob Slays Young Race Man

8-12-26

Shreveport, La., Aug. 13.—Alleged to have attempted to attack a 10-year-old girl near Lachute, La., yesterday, John Norris, aged 23, was shot to death near here Wednesday when he resisted arrest. The shots were fired by a posse.

Norris was reported to have made remarks to a girl on a farm where he was a tenant. The child screamed and members of her family chased Norris several miles before notifying authorities. A mob was organized and the man killed.

Lynchings-1926

Side Lights.

Minnesota.

2355

BULLETS END CAREER

Slayer of Two Patrolmen Shot Down
By Possemen in Man-Hunt

LITTLE MARAIS, MINN., July 26.—
(AP)—Bullets from possemen's rifles
today ended the hunt for John West-
blade, who fled into the timber near
here after killing two highway patrol-
men last Friday, and caused a price of
\$2,500 to be posted for him "dead or
alive."

Termed "queer" by his neighbors,
Westblade apparently became crazed
when the two patrolmen—Alvin Tofte
and Sigurd Ide—removed a sign he had
placed on the highway, offering his
farm for sale.

POSSE BULLETS END HUNT FOR SLAYER OF TWO OFFICERS

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and Sigurd Ide—removed a sign he
had placed on the highway, offering
his farm for sale.

REIGN OF TERROR IN DIXIE TOWN AS MOB LAW VICTIMS REBEL

Pickens, Miss., July 23.—Three automobiles carrying about twenty men of our Race raided Pickens Saturday night, leaving City Marshal Hubert Jones dying, two of our number dead and a trail of terror through the county. A posse of nearly one hundred deputies is seeking the raiders, who are thought to have scattered after a shooting array on the downtown streets here, lasting several minutes, which drove the alarmed townspeople to cover.

Revival of Feud

Arthur Wade, who led the descent on Pickens, supposedly to settle a grudge, was shot dead by Marshal Jones in front of the latter's pressing shop as the officer fell wounded. Animosity between the two, evidenced by threats Wade is known to have made since he was arrested by Jones and heavily fined several months ago, is blamed for the rioting.

Blaze Away at Marshal

When the men drove up to his shop, Jones stepped out, to be greeted with a volley. He crawled to the doorstep of Mayor Eustace Mackle and collapsed. At a Jackson hospital little hope is held for his recovery.

Fred Chambers, another of the raiders wounded in the melee when citizens began firing from their windows, was placed under arrest Sunday when he appeared in a drug store at Goodman, Miss., near by, for medical treatment. He was lodged in jail.

Monday, it was discovered, Chambers was shot to death in his cell in the Goodman jail. Inspection of the building revealed many bullet holes, presumably from the fusillade of a mob.

Mobs Scour Country

White mobs, furious at the triumph of the raiders, are scouring the countryside for a trace of the auto party. They have threatened to lynch on sight any of the invaders

whom they catch, but members of the Race in this section are confident that all except the two already dead will escape.

The Pickens invasion came close upon the heels of another successful stand by members of the Race against a superior number of whites in a neighboring state. In Linden, Ark., three armed men put to flight an entire mob of whites, shot and killed their ring leader and broke up what had been intended as a "neck-tie party" to lynch Tom Kimbrough for an alleged theft. The white mob is driven here by a desperate fear that unless this spirit of resistance is checked the end of their mob rule is in sight.

KILL SHERIFF

Montgomery, Ala., July 23.—Marvin Williams, deputy sheriff of Dale county, was shot and killed in the presence of his wife and three children late Sunday on the Midland City-Newton highway as he was preparing to arrest five men in an automobile.

The deputy, passing the men's car, remarked that they appeared to be under the influence of liquor and turned around and overtook them. As the officer commanded the fugitives to halt, guns blazed and he fell mortally wounded.

The men escaped. Joe Smith of Dothan is accused of firing the fatal shot.

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Side Lights.

PINTER SHOT BY NEGRO.

Posse Captors Black After Wounding

His Several Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Miss., April 7.—Tom Pinter lies at the point of death at his home in Dixon, Neshoba County. He was shot and wounded by a negro named Stanley Tyner, who claims that his home is in Benah, Miss. Tyner and his wife have been in Neshoba County only a short time. It is said that on Tuesday he was abusing his wife. Other negroes on the place ran for Mr. Pinter. As Mr. Pinter alighted from his horse at the negro cabin, it is said that the negro Tyner opened fire on him, shooting six times and inflicting a wound over the heart that may prove fatal. Tyner escaped but was pursued by a posse of negroes and white men, who captured him after inflicting several wounds. He was turned over to Sheriff Hays Tuesday afternoon and is now in the county jail, where he is receiving medical attention.

ASSESSMENTS DISCUSSED.

POSSE KILLS SLAYER OF RUSSELL CORDELL

Powerful Negro Desperado Shot Resisting Arrest.

officers remembered that Jim had told other negroes that he would never be captured alive. They also remembered his terrible past history, and the fact that those who had seen him at any time since he killed Mr. Cordell said he was always heavily armed, so they could not afford to take any chances with him, and shot him. He recognized Mr. Adams and said, boss, take me home, and then expired.

His body was brought to Rolling Fork where it was held in state in the county jail until late in the night when officers from Wynnsboro, who had been notified that he had been killed, came and added their identification to that of Mr. Adams. The body was turned over to the Louisiana officers who conveyed it back to Wynnsboro to show to the people there that the murderer of Mr. Cordell had actually been captured and put out of the way.

Jim had no family, but was a rover, working here and there wherever he happened to like, and where he could secure such work as suited him. He was a giant, about five feet ten inches tall, and weighed over 200 pounds and well muscled. He could have easily handled three ordinary men in a hand to hand encounter, and developed a bad reputation wherever he went.

Mr. Cordell was a nephew of Senator Cordell, and a gentleman of splendid reputation, and his death cast a pall over the entire community where he lived. He leaves a widow and an aged mother.

WILL WADE CAPTURED, SHOT MARSHAL JONES

Pickens Negro in Hiding Near Scene of Crime.

LEXINGTON, Miss., July 24.—Will Wade, brother of Arthur Lou Wade, who was killed in the gun battle with Marshal Hubbert L. Jones of Pickens last Saturday night on the streets of Pickens and who made his escape after the tragedy, was found near Brozville, eight miles south of Lexington, by Sheriff J. Lon McRae and Deputies R. M. Gwin and J. M. Roach, marshals of the county. Will has been hiding all the week, with posses searching for him at various places where he was reported to be. The sheriff's office was notified by Chancery Clerk L. N. White, who received information of his whereabouts from a negro tenant on one of his farms. Mr. White notified the sheriff and in company with the chancery clerk, the sheriff and deputies went to the place where Will was reported to be. The party of officers stopped their car in the woods, where Wade was in hiding, and sent a negro emissary into the woods to ask Wade to come out. Both negroes soon appeared and Wade was placed under arrest and handcuffs placed on him. He was carried to an unknown jail and locked up.

Will Wade is credited with firing the shot that resulted in the death of Marshal Jones and he has been searched for night and day the past week. All credit should be given the colored man, Clairborne Sims, for giving the officers the information leading to the capture of Wade. His capture, it is thought, will very likely

help to end the trouble at Pickens. Brozville, where Will was captured, is 12 or 15 miles from Pickens and the Wade connection lives all through that country. Will Wade surrendered without any trouble or resistance.

WOULD-BE ASSASSIN SHOTS W. E. NICHOLS

Sheriff's Son Attacked on Way Home.

TUNICA, Miss., July 7.—W. E. Nichols, son of Sheriff William Nichols of Tunica County, is recovering from wounds inflicted by a would-be assassin Saturday night.

Mr. Nichols had been to town and was returning to his father's home in the county seat. He was passing a hedge in front of a negro dwelling not more than 75 yards from his home when a man stepped from behind the hedge and leveled a pistol on him. Mr. Nichols instinctively knocked the weapon up and the first shot went through his hat. The flash of the gun burned and blinded Mr. Nichols, and he man shouting, "I've got you now," fired again. The bullet struck Mr. Nichols in the chest and he sank to the sidewalk, drawing his own gun as he did so. Mr. Nichols believes that the man intended to shoot him again but when he fired a second time the man fled to the railroad nearby and then ran into an alley and disappeared.

The bullet did not penetrate any vital organs but ranged into a shoulder and then downward and came out his left arm. The arm is still paralyzed but unless complications ensue the wounded man is expected to recover.

Sheriff Nichols and his son are at a loss to account for the attack and they are not sure whether the assailant was a white man or a negro, though Mr. Nichols believes it was a white man. Young Nichols is a field deputy sheriff and has been assisting his father in liquor raids in this county. Sheriff Nichols has been very active against the liquor element and unless this is the basis for the attack or a mistake was made, there is no grounds on which to base clues to discover the identity of the attacker.

MARSHAL SHOT, TWO NEGROES ARE KILLED

Blacks Attack Officer on the Streets of Pickens.

RACE FEELING RUNS HIGH

Huley Jones, Police Chief, Taken to Jackson Hospital, Not Expected to Live After Being Fired Upon by Blacks With Grudge.

PICKENS, Miss., July 18.—Huley Jones, city marshal of Pickens, was shot and killed Saturday night by two negroes, Arthur Wade and Fred Chambers, who were following a battle with the streets of Pickens last night at about 11 o'clock.

Mr. Jones was taken to the Baptist Hospital at Jackson where he is in a critical condition with wounds in the abdomen, and it is feared he will not live. The last report from the bedside read "Condition not so good."

The shooting occurred at about 11 o'clock Saturday night when four cars bearing negroes drove into Pickens, including Arthur Wade, regarded as a desperate negro, and who had been warned by Marshal Jones to keep away from town.

As the negro, Arthur Wade, stepped from his automobile near where Mr. Jones was standing, Wade immediately began firing, reports state. Mr. Jones then opened fire, killing his assailant with the first shot.

Other negroes began firing at the marshal, and Will Wade, a brother of the other negro, is believed to have fired the shots which struck the marshal. He is being hunted by a posse, having escaped after the shooting.

As most of the citizens had gone to their homes, there were few people on the streets and no one in position to come to the officer's aid.

Negro Shot to Death.

Another negro in the car with the Wade, Fred Chambers, was struck in the chest by a bullet from Mr. Jones' revolver, and later drove into Goodman for treatment. He was shot and placed in the Goodman hospital, where he was later shot to death by men who rode quietly into the town and seized the prisoner.

The trouble is said to have started about six months ago. The Wades, who have lived about five miles from Pickens, have given more or less trouble to officers of Lexington, Pickens and other places. Moonshining is

said to have entered into the case.

About six months ago Arthur Wade was arrested for creating a disturbance on the streets of Pickens.

He was heavily fined and released by Mayor Mackie and later released on appeal on a bond said to be \$100, signed by his brothers, and since this occurrence there has been more or less feeling expressed on the part of the negroes and the officers of Pickens have been fearful that more serious trouble might happen at any time.

Two or three weeks ago the Wades are said to have driven their car into the driveway of a service station near Pickens, blocking same and when asked to leave made threats against the proprietor.

Created Disturbance.

They are reported to have been in Pickens at night on several occasions and fired their pistols in the business section and to have openly expressed their feelings against Marshal Jones. Saturday night after the stores were closed and very few people on the streets two Ford touring cars containing several negroes drove into Pickens from the north and stopped in front of the Jones Pressing Shop, which is run by the marshal of the town. Mr. Jones was in this shop at the time and when he went out to investigate, he is said to have been greeted by a volley of shots from the cars.

Jones was hit twice, once in the thigh and once in the abdomen. However, he was able to draw his own gun and return the fire, at the same time making his way as best he could to the home of Mayor H. S. Mackie of Pickens, to report what had occurred, but collapsed on the steps.

Taken to Jackson.

Medical aid was summoned and he was carried to Jackson on No. 5. It is reported that the negroes seeing they had not killed Mr. Jones made efforts to get him as he made his way to the McKie home but in this they were not successful.

The cars containing the negroes made their way out of Pickens. The car in which Fred Chambers is said to have driven to Goodman shows the signs of having been in trouble of some sort. The windshield is broken entirely out and one-half of the steering wheel is broken off. It is presumed these things happened during the shooting at Pickens. On the floor of the rear seat is a quantity of blood and this is also true of the floor of the calaboose at Goodman. Will Wade, a brother of Lee Arthur Wade, one of the men killed, and another negro, both thought to have been at Pickens during the shooting and involved in it, have not been found.

Feeling Running High.

Feeling is running high at Pickens and that whole community and the country is being scoured Sunday in search of the missing men. If found it is feared trouble will ensue.

Mr. Jones, the wounded marshal, was serving his first term and was a candidate without opposition for re-election. He was considered a faithful and very efficient officer and he and his family are held in the highest esteem by the people of Pickens. Mr. Jones was 32 years of age, married and the father of three small children. His wife was formerly Miss Nannie Meeks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Meeks of Yazoo County.

Besides being marshal of Pickens Mr. Jones was also a deputy sheriff under Sheriff McRae and had in possession at the time of this shooting a warrant for the arrest of Arthur Lou Wade and his brother, Will, for creating the disturbance at the service station mentioned above. Gant's blood hounds were secured at Grenada by Sheriff McRae, and hopes to have them at Pickens at 5 o'clock today.

Three Negroes Held.

Three negroes said to have been in directly connected with the shooting were arrested late Sunday. They are: Sam Wade, brother of the other two Wades; Henry Smith and Spencer Coleman. They are held in jail at Pickens.

Mississippi

2351

MOB "LYNCHES" PRISONER THRU JAIL WALLS

Man In Wooden Cell
Wounded, Is Shot To
Death

POLICE MARSHALL
HURT, MAY DIE

Should He Die, Further
Mob Outbreak Is Ex-
pected

LEXINGTON, MISS.—

Frederick Chambers, wounded in a fight with police marshal, was slain by a mob in jail here this week.

Arthur Wade, friend of Chambers is dead and Hugh Jones, white, Pickens City Marshal, is seriously wounded and not expected to live.

Trouble started when Jones used Wade as a target, in a shooting some time ago. Saturday night two and Chambers with their friends in two automobiles drove up before the marshal's home and shot at him as he came out. Jones returned the fire, wounding Chambers and killing Wade.

Chambers was wounded and without medical aid, was put in jail at Goodman, which is a small building. Next morning his body was found under the cell and the walls of the building were perforated with bullet holes from the guns of members of a mob outside the building.

It wasn't necessary to bring Chambers out. He was unconscious at any rate and members of the mob contented themselves by finding his location inside and then riddling the room with bullets.

If Jones dies, and he is seriously injured, it is expected that further trouble between the races will result.

Negro Dialect Various Parts

Negro dialect varies with the section of the country, according to Addison Hibbard, teacher of English at the University of North Carolina.

Persons living in various sections of the country asked to write over a paragraph in the dialect current in that section sent the following to Hibbard who illustrates the idea that Negro dialect is uniform and fixed.

The first is by James Johnson as spoken by "a dialect-speaking Negro" in New York City.

A Mammy Crab axed her boy young-un, say "How in den ame o' goodness come you go sidelin' long lat-a-way? You'd orter walk straight for'ards wid yuh toes turned out."

The second, by Paul Green, represents the Negro of eastern North Carolina.

"How come you goes to de side when you walks?" a ol' Mudder Crab sesto to e lil boy-chile. "You fo' walk straight frontwards wid you' toe turn-out."

The third, by Julius Peterkin, represents the Negro of the Georgia and South Carolina plantations.

"Why you is walk sideways like dat?" a she-crab ax she son. "Yuh all de time ought fuh walk straight ahead wid yuh toe tun out."

The fourth, by DuBose Heyward, represents the Charleston Negro.

"Son, how come you walk sideways like dat?" says ole Ma Crab to her boy. "You oughter travel straight ahead wid yo' toes turnt out."

The fifth, by Harris Dickson, represents the Mississippi Negro.

"Wat make you all time wan' walk so broadcas' like you does?" ole Sis' Crab ax her lil boy-chile. "Y' awtuh try'n walk right ahead wid vo' toes p'intin' straight in front you."

The sixth, by R. Emmett Kennedy, represents the New Orleans and Louisiana Negro.

Negroes Waylay
City Marshal In
Mississippi Town

LEXINGTON, MISS., July 18 (AP) —Hubert L. L. Jones, city marshal of Pickens, 18 miles from here, is seri-

ously wounded and Arthur Wade and Fred Chambers, negroes, are dead as the result of a gun battle at Pickens late last night, it became known here today.

Jones and Wade were shot during the battle and Chambers was arrested and placed in jail at Pickens. He was found shot to death in the jail today and the building contained many bullet holes.

Wade who was arrested several months ago and heavily fined, is said to have made threats against Marshal Jones. Saturday night, after the stores were closed, two automobiles containing several negroes drove up in front of a pressing shop operated by the town marshal. When Jones came out to investigate, he was greeted with a volley of shots from the cars. He fell, seriously wounded, but was able to return the fire. He killed the negro, Wade, but the others escaped.

Marshal Jones crawled to the home of Mayor Mackie, and collapsed on the steps of the house. He was rushed to a Jackson hospital, where it was said his intestines had been perforated several times and little hope was held for his recovery.

Fred Chambers who was wounded by the marshal in the battle, appeared at a drug store later for treatment. He was arrested and placed in the city jail. His body was found today. He had been shot several times and there were bullet holes in the walls of the building.

A large posse today was searching for the other negroes believed to have been involved in the battle.

WOUNDED MARSHAL IS SLOWLY SINKING

Posses Still Hunt Black Attackers at Pickens, Miss.

JACKSON, Miss., July 19.—Reports from the bedside of H. L. Jones, marshal of Pickens, Miss., who was shot Saturday night by negroes in a night attack on the streets of the Holmes County town, give little hope for the recovery of the brave officer. He is in a very critical condition, hospital reports state.

Inquiry at the sheriff's office at Lexington today and reports from the hospital show no developments in the tragedy since that took place at Pickens and Goodman.

An inquest was held at Goodman early Sunday morning over the body of Fred Chambers, colored, who met death in the attack on Goodman some time before midnight Sunday and daylight Monday morning when the body was found in the calaboose. The verdict of the jury of inquest read death was caused by gunshot wounds in the hands of party or parties unknown to the jury.

All of Sunday and most of that night the posse of Sheriff McRae, his deputies and probably 100 others from all sections of the surrounding country searching for the missing men, Will Wade, Arthur Wade, brothers of Lou Arthur Wade, the

man killed at Pickens Saturday night and any others who might be implicated in the trouble.

Sheriff McRae and deputies went to Carrollton Sunday and brought back with them the bloodhounds of W. P. McDavid of Parchman Farm, and took them to the section being searched, but they were unable to strike a track.

Sam Wade, brother of Arthur Lou Wade, was brought to Lexington by the sheriff and placed in the county jail. He is not thought to be implicated in the trouble, but it was thought best to bring him here as a matter of safety.

NEGRO SLAIN AFTER PICKENS RACE RIOT

Was Friend of Officer Who
Was Fatally Shot.

LEXINGTON, Miss., July 21.—Latest developments in connection with the trouble at Pickens last Saturday night, in which Hubert L. Jones, marshal of Pickens, and two negroes were killed, is the finding of the dead body of Booker Greer, colored, on the side of the road about two miles from Pickens, about 10 o'clock Wednesday morning.

Greer, it is said, was on friendly terms with Mr. Jones, the dead marshal of Pickens, and is supposed to have given him tips concerning other negroes at various times.

Greer was in Pickens early Wednesday morning and was seen to leave that place presumably to return to his home on the J. F. road in Yazoo County. He will be recalled that Mrs. Hubert Jones was a daughter of Mr. Meek.

After leaving Pickens Greer was said to have been seen in a car with five or six other negroes. It is further thought that Greer was supposed to know too much about those in connection with the recent trouble in this section, and was killed on that account.

Inquest Is Held.

The sheriff of this county, J. Lon McRae, with Deputies Allen, Ramsey and L. W. Lawse and Magistrate C. K. Reid, went from Lexington to where the negro's body was found. They impanelled a jury composed of T. W. Lindsey, J. R. Hoover, F. S. Hanna, W. J. Shanks, C. V. Maxwell and J. A. McDaniel, and their verdict was:

"We the jury sitting upon the inquest of the body of Booker Greer find that said Booker Greer came to his death as follows: Gunshot fired by unknown parties."

Greer was shot twice with a .38 calibre pistol, once in the head and once in the arm. No arrests have been made in connection with this affair up to noon Wednesday. Nor have the other negroes thought to have been connected with the Pickens trouble been found, though they are still being hunted and it is thought tips received this morning as to their whereabouts are reliable.

The wife of Fred Chambers, killed in the Goodman calaboose Sunday morning, and Zudie Thomas, relative of the Wade negroes, have been placed under arrest and taken to the Winona jail. These women were in the cars occupied by the negroes at Pickens Saturday night.

MARSHAL WOUNDED; TWO NEGROES DEAD

Lexington, Miss., July 18 (AP) —Hubert L. L. Jones, city marshal of Pickens, 18 miles from here, is seriously wounded and Arthur Wade and Fred Chambers, negroes, are dead as the result of a gun battle at Pickens late last night, it became known here today.

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Had Been Arrested.

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A large posse today was searching the countryside for the other negroes believed to have been involved in the battle.

Lynchings-1926.

Side Lights.

MYSTERY SOLVED AT LAST.

POPLAR BLUFF, Mo., June 24.—The truth of the mysterious story told by Danny Wilder, 8-year-old son of Mrs. Laura Reynolds of near Hillsmore, who is a hunter, and aiming a gun at him, shot four of his fingers off and then fled. The child was injured and was treated at a local hospital when he told the story of his mysterious assailant. Yesterday he picked up before leaving the hospital, saying that he found a dynamite cap, struck it with a missile, and it exploded mangle his hand. Search for the mysterious assailant has, therefore, been abandoned.

Lynchings-1926
Side Lights

Found Asleep Under White Woman's Bed

Camden, N. J., Mar. 17 (ANP)—Mystery surrounded the discovery of Paul Jackson, 19, under a bed in the house of Mrs. Helen Passwater, white, Monday.

During the excitement firemen were called when someone sent in an alarm in their haste to notify the police. Five policemen with drawn revolvers accompanied by firemen, entered the house and found the youth peacefully sleeping under the bed. He could not explain his presence in the house and was locked up for an investigation.

As to whether she knew the youth, Mrs. Passwater, when questioned, refused to answer. The youth would not give his address other than to say, "I live in the neighborhood."

Neighbors said the boy lived in the same block sometime ago, but since he moved could not tell his latest stopping place. Then other neighbors said: "We will talk when the time comes."

Instead of Rescuing Man From Mob, As Reported In Local Papers, Policemen Themselves Beat Him Nearly To Death

New York Age
Helper on Truck Had Quarrel With Driver, and After Being
Struck Twice Drew Knife and Slashed His Assailant;
New York Times
Three Policemen Use Blackjacks and Heels on Him

Contrary to reports published in the daily papers last Wednesday and a local Harlem paper last week, John Taylor, 26, of 197 Warren street, Newark, N. J., was not saved by policemen from a mob bent on vengeance upon him for the alleged stabbing of Tony "Fats" Verdi, a truck driver of 343 East 6th street, but was brutally and ferociously beaten near to death by the police themselves.

In keeping with its policy of giving the public the truth and nothing but the truth The New York Age sent reporters out to investigate the affray. More than a dozen eye witnesses of the affair were interviewed and the story told by them contradicts the statements of the daily press.

"Taylor was beaten into unconsciousness, not by the mob who were no more than curious spectators, but by three policemen, said to be Patrolman Harry Liebnoek, Traffic A, and Patrolman R. J. Quinn and Walter Oswald of the Beach street police station," one of the witnesses told the reporter.

"Fats" Struck Taylor

The argument between Taylor and Verdi—also called "Fats"—started when the latter, a truck driver employed by Rocco Manzi, 202 Chambers street cursed his colored assistant for dropping a barrel of grapes. Then Taylor cursed back and asked for his wages as he was quitting. When he didn't get the amount of money he was supposed to get, Taylor made a complaint. According to another witness, Verdi then struck Taylor in the face and was getting ready to beat the colored man when the latter pulled out a pocket knife,

slashed Verdi across the neck and ran.

Verdi and a number of men ran after the colored man. At the corner of West and Murray streets three policemen caught Taylor. Then, according to one of the witnesses, the policemen, Liednock, Oswald and Quinn, attempted to handcuff the colored man. Other witnesses said that the officers beat Taylor with blackjacks and billies and knicked him down. While he was lying down in the street suffering intensely from the severe beating he received, the police clubbers are said to have kicked Taylor four or five times in the head, face and body. The limp form of Taylor was then dragged across the street to wait for the patrol wagon.

Witnessed Police Brutality

Citing it as unsafe it is for colored ment to work in the west street vicinity, one of the witnesses told how two weeks previous a colored man had his head cut open by an axe wielded by the same "Fats" Verdi. Although this happened in broad daylight, nothing was done by the police.

Among the many eye witnesses who testified to the brutal and uncall-

ed for beating of Taylor by the police clubbers are Flournoy Chandler, 588 Lenox avenue; Percy Daglow, 354 West 117th street; Matthew Jones, 148 West 133rd street; Leonard Hancock, 170 West 135th street; Vernon Burton, 330 East 23rd street, all employees of the C. & T. Trucking Company of Goerck street; and Joe Litchfield, 2745 16th street, Coney Island. They bitterly denounced the policemen for their savage clubbing of Taylor and congratulated The Age on its efforts to break up police clubbing.

New Jersey

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Lynchings—1926
Side Lights.

DYING WORDS

"A NEGRO SHOT ME." These are the dying words of a white man who was shot last October 30 in Glen Cove, Long Island, and which have been given the lie to the satisfaction of the Nassau County police. The man, Charles Clayton, a former guard in the employ of J. P. Morgan, it now seems, was killed by the son of his close white friend. Furthermore, it also developed that if the police have the right man under arrest for the murder, Clayton knew he was telling a lie at the time he said a colored man shot him.

BUT WHY ACCUSE A NEGRO OF THE DEED? Could not he as easily have said, and wouldn't it have been just as feasible for him to have said that he was shot by an Italian, a Jew, a Russian, or a Frenchman?

CLAYTON'S DYING WORDS are but the echo of an American tendency on the part of police authorities, the press and a large part of the public to fasten dastardly crimes upon Negroes all out of proportion to their just deserts.

A DYING MAN'S LIE REFUTED.

When Charles Clayton, a night watchman at a Glen Cove estate on Long Island, staggered to the lodgekeeper's home one night last October, with a bullet in his abdomen, his last utterance before he died was "A Negro shot me." Last week the Nassau county police arrested Harold Davidson, white, twenty-two years old, also of Glen Cove, who confessed to the detectives that he had killed Clayton, a close friend of his father, during an attempted hold-up. The detectives had their attention turned to Davidson in connection with the crime, when a gate crossing watchman told of seeing him with Clayton previous to the shooting.

The county police, according to newspaper accounts, believe that Clayton, knowing that he was dying, said that he had been shot by a Negro in order to "cover up" the son of his friend. Evidently he had no thought of the jeopardy in which his dying lie would involve those black men whom the police hastily arrested on suspicion, but who were released for lack of any incriminating evidence. The fact that the orderly processes of the law obtain in Nassau county prevented the institution of lynch law, in default of any real evidence in the case of these few blacks apprehended in the vicinity of the shooting.

While the police are content to accept the lie as the natural effort to cover up a crime, the utterance of so false a statement on the verge of the grave wholly negatives the generally accepted idea that an ante-mortem statement by an individual with the knowledge that death is near, is entitled to more than ordinary credit on that account. Evidently Clayton could lie as coolly and thoroughly in the face of death as at any other time. Whether he was an exception to the general run of humanity in this regard or not is a question. The newspaper accounts of the affair described him as a six-foot ex-marine, and former guard on J. P. Morgan's place. He was forty-two years of age and had no doubt graduated from a hard school of experience which left little room for sympathy or imagination. The dying man probably neither thought nor cared that his effort to shield his friend's son might cause some friendless black man to pay the penalty for a crime of which he was guiltless.

This incident should give students of criminal jurisprudence cause to readjust their values as to the weight to be given ante-mortem statements in submitting them to a jury as evidence. It may even be affirmed that a man who is indifferent to truth as an abstract proposition, may lie as calmly in the face of death as in the prospect of living to rue the day when he told the truth.

New York.

Where Was the Mob?

IN beautiful Washington last week, a "brave" white gentleman who had engaged in a controversy with a ~~colored~~ *black* man, was brutally dragged the lady over the hard concrete streets to his parked car on the curb, and in the heat of anger, feeling that his muscular arms were insufficient to administer chastisement, drew a .38 Colt revolver from his pocket and fired, not one shot, but five shots into the limp body of the object of his wrath. She fell to the ground in a dying condition.

Her blood flowed freely over the concrete. She was slain. Woman has not stressed sufficiently the very important part the Negro press has played in getting such measure of justice as the race now enjoys. The fight for freedom, for instance. How much would the race have been informed on the Sweet case, the recent segregation decisions in Washington, the Arkansas riot cases and innumerable others had it not been for the Negro press?

At present there are many Negroes who will not read colored papers. Too much scandal, they say. Yet do not many of these rush to buy the lurid Daily News and Mirror?

Among the journals mentioned as doing constructive work is The Amsterdam News, which the writer points out is waging a fight to compel the employment of colored young men and women in Harlem stores. The Amsterdam News is also rated as the fourth leading paper and the first in editorials in Mr. Gordon's last review.

Mr. Gordon, who was educated at Howard University and is at work upon his first novel, is doing splendid work by these criticisms in helping the Negro press to know itself, which is the first step for real progress in the individual, the race, or the business concern.

—By J. A. R.

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Lynchings - 1926.
Side Lights.

AGED FARMER AND WIFE ARE SLAIN BY MOB

Goldsboro, N. C., June 4.—One of the most brutal slayings to occur in this section in a long time took place Tuesday night, May 25, about 10 o'clock at the home of "Doc" Bryant, an aged resident of this section, who lived about a mile and a half south of Magnolia. Bryant, aged about 60 years, and his wife were called from their humble home and shot down in their tracks by a party of white men, and despite the fact that the sheriff of Duplin county and other officers started an immediate "investigation," they have failed to find a single thing which might throw any light on the case.

A 4-year-old child who was at the Bryant home at the time was the only eye-witness to the slaying. When the coroner investigated the tragedy the child told quizzers that a "white man" came to the Bryant home and called Bryant outside. Just what occurred after that is a matter of speculation, but it is known that the reports of gun shots were heard and that some time later the bodies of Bryant and his wife were found lying dead in front of their home.

So far as is known Bryant and his wife had no enemies.

POSSE SEEKS NEGRO

Fatal Injury To Little Tot Followed by Scores Joining in Hunt.

BLACK MOUNTAIN, N. C. Aug. 26—(AP)—A posse of men tonight were searching for George Mills, negro, who today fatally injured a 2-year-old baby with his automobile near Montreat.

Mills is alleged to have struck the infant son of Rev. and Mrs. John Melton while the mother was leading him along the highway. The baby was carried forty feet and instantly killed.

The negro is said to have driven on and later escaped from police who apprehended him on suspicion.

Lynchings-1926
Side Lights.

OKLAHOMA MOB STAGES XMAS DAY MAN HUNT

Jail 18-Year-Old Boy on Murder Charge

Gans, Okla., Jan. 2.—Pursued all Christmas morning by the baying of bloodhounds and the shouts and curses of a murderous mob of 700 that dogged his trail for 12 hours before they finally found him, 18-year-old Isaac L. Martin was hunted down at noon Christmas in a wooded thicket and almost lynched. He was saved from the stake only by sheriff's officers who managed to speed him to the Muskogee county jail, where he is now held on a murder charge.



I. L. Martin

The Christmas day man-hunt started at 11 Christmas eve when it was learned that Deputy Sheriff August Edwards had been shot to death on a country road three miles west of here while trying to hold up Martin, his 16-year-old brother and a still younger white boy. The three youngsters were driving quietly along in an old-fashioned buggy, swapping yarns and wondering what Christmas would bring. Edwards, with a constable as husky as himself, had been out all night "lookin' for liquor," and reports said, had found more than was good for them.

Like a couple of drunks, they drove their big automobile suddenly in front of the youths' buggy, blocked the road and yelled to the frightened boys to "throw up yer damned hands!" The boys thought bandits had waylaid them.

Boy Shoots; Flees

Panic stricken, young Martin fumbled for a .38 automatic that he knew

was under the seat, and pulled the trigger. The sheriff dropped with a bullet in his head; he died instantly. While Constable A. Llewellyn bent over the dead body, the 18-year-old boy clambered down from the buggy and fled. Constable Llewellyn arrested the 16-year-old brother, sobbing brokenly, and took along with him the young white boy. Coming to Gans, Constable Llewellyn spread the alarm.

Long before daylight a mob of half-drunken Christmas eve revellers had formed and set out after the young boy, who had by this time buried himself in the woods outside the town. All through the early morning hours the oaths of the drunken mob rang through the wooded thickets and noon Christmas day found the bloodhounds picking up the scent. While young Isaac was crawling through briars that tore his clothes and scratched his face in his frantic effort to put distance between himself and the mankillers, John Parks, who lives five miles west of here, told Sheriff Johnson exactly where the boy was. The officers surrounded his hiding place.

Escapes by Auto

When Sheriff Johnson was within 25 yards of where the scared boy crouched, young Martin stood up. Deputy Sheriffs George Huff and Dan Sharpe helped Johnson hustle the lad into a machine and drove rapidly west on the Sallisaw road. The mob, learning of the capture, pressed close behind, bent on a lynching. Half way back to Sallisaw the car got stuck in the mud and feverishly the lad worked with the officers to drag it out. Ten minutes they consumed in getting the auto started again, while the pack of lynchers closed in on them up the country road. When young Martin finally heard the motor turn, the mob was a scant half-mile behind.

The officers went to the Muskogee county jail, where Audobon Martin, 16, and Lewis Lovett, the white companion, had already been booked. Jail officials bragged that a "third degree" had scared the youths into saying that liquor was in the buggy.

Martin is known, however, to come of excellent family. He has a sister in Chicago, Miss Josephine Martin, a brother, Clifton, a postal clerk, and a second brother, Reginald, who is in the realty office of T. W. Champion as sales manager.

His father, John W. Martin, has been for five years a teacher in the graded schools of Gans. The family moved to Gans from near Memphis, Tenn., and has won the regard of the entire community. Mr. Martin has secured as attorneys for his sons W. H. Twine and Thomas McCombs (white).

POSSE SEARCHING FOR NEGRO SLAYER

Oklahoma Deputy and City Officer Killed While Attempting to Jail Black

HOLDENVILLE, OKLA., April 11.—(AP)—A posse composed of several hundred men from five counties tonight combed the country around Wetumpka and Holdenville in an attempt to capture Roswell Hamilton, negro, who is alleged to have shot and killed Deputy Sheriff W. C. Compier of Hughes county, and Weldon D. Wilson, city officer, of Wetumpka, Okla., as they were bringing him to the county jail here last night.

The negro was arrested at Wetumpka by the officers, on a charge of selling liquor.

On their way to town, Compier was driving his coupe with the negro by his side. Wilson was in the back seat. The negro pulled out a gun and shot Compier behind the right ear.

He then shot Wilson, who lived only long enough to give a description of the slayer.

Wilson had been on the police force but a week, having taken the place of his father, who is at the bedside of his mother at Poteau, Oklahoma.

Compier had been deputy sheriff since statehood. He is survived by a widow and a boy 18 years old.

Oklahoma

2349

Lynchings-1926
Side Lights

CITIZEN POSSE KILLS NEGRO BANDIT IN PARK

Summary Punishment Meted
to Bold Highwayman.

Aug 8, 1926
Caught in a ravine in Riverside Park after he and a companion had been seen in the park woods, an unidentified negro bandit was shot to death by a posse of citizens. The other negro escaped.

Efforts by the detective bureau to identify the slain negro have been unsuccessful.

The two bandits first held up Owen Rankin, negro, 246 Monsarrat Street, a park department employee. They took \$2.65 from him. As soon as they were out of sight, Rankin hurried to the Sunset Inn and reported the robbery to "Speck" Horton, the proprietor.

Horton gathered a number of other citizens and started in a car in search of the bandits. As they drove down Riverside Drive they saw the negroes some distance ahead, robbing a negress, Mary Dunn, 300 Hollwell Street, from whom they took \$4.39.

By the time the posse reached the scene the bandits had fled into the park woods. The posse began a search and one of the negroes was "flushed" from the bushes. He disobeyed a command to stop and was killed by a fusillade from the posse.

Detective Lieutenant Lee Quianthy with Sergts. Lemmer, Smith and Miller, responding to a call sent to headquarters, took charge of the hunt for the other negro but failed to find him.

TERM WILD ASSAULT TALE 'HALLUCINATION'

Detectives and Doctor Agree
in Diagnosing Case.

The wild story of having been kidnapped from her front porch at 960 Leath Street and dragged by a negro to the Leath Orphanage woods along block and corner, a story told early yesterday morning by Mrs. Bryant Bogard—was labeled yesterday by detectives and a doctor as a hallucination from which they believe Mrs. Bogard, a highly nervous woman, was suffering. However, Mrs. Bogard still stuck to her original story of the kidnapping last night. And she still contends she remembers nothing of what occurred from the time she was seized on her front porch until she came to in the hospital.

One thing was definitely established in the Bogard case yesterday. Examination by Dr. J. L. Mason at St.

Joseph's Hospital disclosed definitely that she was not criminally assaulted.

It was Dr. Mason, who lives at 844 Chelsea Avenue, who was attracted by a woman's screams shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday morning. Donning a bathrobe, he went across the street to the orphanage woods. There, inside the high wire fence, topped with barbed wire, he found Mrs. Bogard, clad in a nightgown. She was screaming and in a highly nervous condition and babbling about a negro who had attacked her.

Dr. Mason hailed a passing autoist and took Mrs. Bogard to St. Joseph's Hospital, where she told a disconnected tale. Finally she settled on the story that she had been seated on her front porch about midnight, when a negro approached and asked her if he was on Leath Street. She told him he was and turned to go into the house, where her husband was in the kitchen. Then it was, she said, that the negro seized her, stifling her outcries, and carried her away. She declared she remembered nothing until she became conscious in the hospital.

The case also was aggravated by an attempted arson at the Bogard home sometime last night. Kerosene had been poured from a can on the north side, rear of the house, papers were placed under the inundated weatherboarding and fired. This angle at first was complicated by the fact that the water in the house was turned off. The papers were fired, blackened the side wall slightly, and then burned themselves out.

Bogard last night cleared the "mystery" of the turned off water.

"I turned it off last night myself because a pipe in the kitchen leaks," he said.

NEGRO SUSPECT HELD FOR FARMER'S DEATH

Stewart County Officers Fear
Mob Violence.

PRISONER TAKEN AWAY

Rufus Joyner, Prominent Planter,
Found Dead in Horse Lot With
Several Deep Gashes in Head.
No Motive for Crime Known.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 4.—Stewart County, Tennessee, authorities were reported en route this afternoon to a jail in another county, possibly to the Montgomery County jail here, with a negro named Bell, arrested this morning for the murder Sunday afternoon of Rufus Joyner, 40, prominent farmer, living at Parkertown between Dover and Big Rock in Stewart County, who was found dead in his horse lot at 5 o'clock Sunday

afternoon. *10-5-26*

The negro was arrested at his home by the sheriff and a posse, after blood hounds had led them from the scene of the murder to the negro's home. Bell was reported to have been washing blood out of a shirt when the officers arrived at his home. The hounds were in charge of M. L. Barnes of Model, Stewart County, and Sheriff L. L. Ellis, who led the posse. The motive for the slaying had not been determined. It was said there were several deep gashes in Joyner's head.

Feeling in Dover, the county seat, and the surrounding county was reported as tense and mob violence was feared. The negro had not been brought to the local jail late this afternoon, and the wife of Sheriff Ellis of Stewart County, said by telephone that he had not reached that jail. Nashville was also suggested as a possible destination of the party. Joyner was an outstanding farmer of Stewart County. He is survived by his widow and four children.

Tennessee

2350

Lynchings - 1926
Side Lights.

West Virginia.

MOB SEEKS TO LYNCH 14 FOLLOWING RACE RIOT

HUNTINGTON, W. Va. Sept. 1—
A race riot between white youths
and the colored performers in a
fair here Saturday night resulted
in the death of a 15-year-old white
youth, Luel Edwards.

Fourteen of the colored performers
attached to fair concessions and
one white youth were arrested. The
colored prisoners were carried to
Ironton, where a mob gathered and
threatened to lynch them.

LITTLE ROCK ARK GAZETTE
JANUARY 5, 1926

A WHITE PAGE FOR TEXAS.

The year just closed was the first one since the Civil war in which there was not a single lynching in Texas and that fact was told to the world in a San Antonio dispatch on the first day of the New Year. There was one lynching in Arkansas during 1925.

Statistics which go back as far as the year 1889 show that in that year 14 men were lynched in Texas, six whites and eight negroes. In 1890 21 persons were lynched, two whites and 19 negroes. In 1891 16 persons were lynched, six whites and 10 negroes; in 1892, 12 persons, one white and 11 negroes; in 1894, 12 persons, two whites and 10 negroes; in 1895, 24 persons, six whites and 18 negroes; in 1897, 24 persons, four whites and 20 negroes. In the next year only three persons were lynched, but the number rose to 12 in 1900, when one white man and 11 negroes were lynched. There were years with only five, or six lynchings, but there were 18 in 1908 and 12 in 1909. In 1922, the last year for which we have detailed figures, Texas led the United States with 18 lynchings, three of the victims being whites and 15 negroes. From 1885 to January 1, 1925, the number of persons lynched in Texas was 332, of whom 53 were whites.

Texas could have no more valuable moral advertisement than the announcement that during a whole year there was no mob violence in that great and populous state. Public sentiment and conscientious and courageous officials can keep clean and unstained the record on which no black mark was made during the 12 months that have just closed.

38 STATES CLEAR OF
LYNCHINGS PAST YEAR

Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois
and South Carolina Free.

17 PERSONS LYNCHED

Utah and Ohio Had Lynchings During the Year—Only Four States in the Union Claim Never to Have Witnessed a Lynching.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—(AP)—Seventeen persons—all negroes—were lynched in the United States during 1925, an increase of one over the record for 1924, the Federal Council on Race Relations set forth today in its annual report on the subject.

All the states in which the lynchings occurred were not named directly, but the council put on its honor roll 38 commonwealths where no lives had thus been taken. It also saw an encouraging sign in the fact that in 39 cases officers of the law had prevented mob violence and that there had been a number of convictions of mob members.

The report was prepared by the council's committee on race relations and the committee in an accompanying statement declared "mob law has thrown down the gauntlet to the churches and all other organizations standing for law and order and justice through the courts."

The goal of achieving a lynchless land in 1926 could not be reached because a lynching had occurred as early as January, the report added.

Two unusual events were recorded in 1925. Texas for the first year since the beginning of records in 1882 being free of lynching and Utah having its first occurrence of the kind since 1884. "During the past year five states which had previously been on the honor roll, namely: Arkansas, Ohio, Virginia, Alabama and Utah, lost their places because of mob murder within their borders," the committee declared. "Four states, Illinois, Kentucky, South Carolina and Tennessee, which had been on the roll in former years, were restored because their borders were free of lynching in 1925."

The council's roll of honor follows: States that have never had a record of a lynching: Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont. Additional states that have no record of a lynching since 1886: Connecticut, Maine and New Jersey. Additional states that have no record of a lynching during the past 20 years: Delaware, Michigan and Wisconsin. Additional states which have no record of a lynching during the past 10 years: Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania and South Dakota.

Additional states which have no record of a lynching in the past five years: Arizona, California, Colorado, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New York, Washington, West Virginia and Wyoming. Additional states which have no record of a lynching in the past two years: North Caro-

lina and Oklahoma. Additional states which have no record of a lynching during 1925: Illinois, Kentucky, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas. Total states free of lynching in 1925: 38. Total states still having lynching: 10.

Federal Church Council Publishes List of Non-Lynching States, Texas Included

Washington, March 20—"Mob law has thrown down the gauntlet to the churches and all other organizations standing for law and order and justice through the courts," says the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches in announcing its fourth annual Non-Lynching Roll of Honor.

Seventeen lynchings were recorded in 1925, showing an increase of one over the preceding year, when sixteen were reported, the statement points out. All the victims were Negroes.

"Furthermore, the goal of achieving a lynchless land in 1926, for which the Churches were striving, cannot be reached this year, for already during January there has been one Negro put to death by a mob," the report says. Two unusual events are recorded. For the first time in the records of the evil Texas was free of lynching and Utah had its first lynching in forty-one years.

"During the past year five states which had previously been on the Honor Roll, namely: Arkansas, Ohio, Virginia, Alabama and Utah lost their places because of mob murder within their borders," continues the document. "In the case of Utah, there had not been a lyn-

ching previously since 1884. Texas was placed upon the Roll because for the first time since the beginning of full records of lynching in 1882 this state was clear of lynching. 4 states, Illinois, Kentucky, South Carolina and Tennessee, which had been on the roll in former years, were restored because their borders were free of lynching in 1925. Thirty-eight states were free of lynching in 1925 and ten states disgraced by it.

"The fourth annual Roll of Honor of the states free from lynching in 1925 is as follows:

"States that have never had a record of a lynching: Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont—4.

"Additional states that have no record of a lynching since 1886: Connecticut, Maine and New Jersey—3.

"Additional states that have no record of a lynching during the past twenty years: Delaware, Michigan and Wisconsin—3.

"Additional states which have no record of a lynching during the past ten years: Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania and South Dakota—10.

"Additional states which have no

record of a lynching in the past two years: North Carolina and Oklahoma—2.

"Additional states which have no record of a lynching during 1925: Illinois, Kentucky, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas—5.

"Total States free of lynching in 1925—38.

"Total States still having lynching—10.

"An encouraging fact is that a number of states have continued to be free of mob murder for increasing numbers of years. Thus a new class of states that have had no record of a lynching during the past twenty years can be added to the Roll this year, and three states Delaware, Michigan and Wisconsin, are placed in this new class. Furthermore, four states moved up into the five year class, namely: California, Kansas, Minnesota and West Virginia; and one state, Oklahoma, moved up into the two-year class.

"Special mention should be made of Texas because of a determined state-wide effort made by the newspapers, the interracial committees, the churches, women's organizations and several courageous sheriffs to place the state on the honor roll. In a ringing editorial

early last year one of the leading newspapers said that the entrance of Texas clean-handed upon the Federal Council's Honor Roll was 'a consummation earnestly to be sought.

"A study of the figures compiled by Prof. Monroe N. Work of the Department of records and Research of Tuskegee Institute, shows three additional significant developments: two favorable and unfavorable, which should be noted in last year's experience. Two of the Negro victims lynched were insane; three had been formally released by the courts after examination or trial; ten of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, two of them from jails and eight officers outside of jails.

"On the other hand, there were thirty-nine cases reported in which officers of the law prevented lynchings; seven of them in Northern and thirty-two in Southern states, and in thirteen of the preventions armed force was used against the would-be lynchers.

"The second favorable trend is that in three instances during the year persons accused of being connected with mobs were indicted, forty-one persons in all being before the courts, and twenty-one of them receiving sentences ranging from thirty days in jail to eight years in the penitentiary."

Lynchings-1926.

Total by Years.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. News

APR 10 1926

THE STATES CAN HANDLE IT.

During a recent Senate committee hearing in which the McKinley anti-lynching bill was under consideration, it was brought out that during the last 36 years a total of 3,559 persons have been lynched in the United States, of which number 90 were women and of the total 2,835 were negroes, the remainder, 722, being whites.

Those who favor the McKinley bill, which would permit Federal intervention in the matter saw in these statistics what they claimed to be a powerful argument for that measure.

It also furnished as evidence in the hearing that lynchings are showing an encouraging decline throughout the Country which, Senator McKinley, believes, has been due to some superficial causes.

The record shows a general downward trend—with some fluctuations, it is true—in the number of lynchings in the United States from the year 1889 to 1925. The most marked reduction in the number of lynchings took place during the last few years. Total lynchings in 1924 were only 16, and in 1925, only 18, and these two years present the lowest yearly record of lynchings in this Country since 1889.

For the years from 1889 to 1903, the total of lynchings ran usually between 100 and 200 a year; the exceptions being 1890 when the total dropped to 91; and 1902, when the total dropped to 94. The highest annual lynching record came near the beginning of the period in 1892, when a total of 226 people were lynched.

From 1904 down to the year, 1925, yearly totals of lynchings were kept well below 100, with the exception of 1908, when an even 100 lynchings are recorded. The record of totals from 1909 to the present time is as follows:

1909—89	1010—90	1911—71
1912—64	1913—48	1914—54
1915—96	1916—58	1917—50
1918—67	1919—83	1920—65
1921—64	1922—61	1923—28
1924—16	1925—18	

The decline can sensibly be interpreted to mean that throughout the South where lynchings in the past have been the most common there is developing a vigorous public sentiment against this form of lawlessness and if the Federal Government will keep its hands off, which it ought to do, the States of the South will be able eventually to repress this evil entirely.

That it can be done has been abundantly demonstrated in the history of this State. It may require heroic measures, but heroic measures are justified whenever our civilization is in peril and our civilization is always in peril when mobs try to control the Government.

2098